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PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOKS ON SOCIAL POLICY OF CPSU, BLOC PARTIES

LD080931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof K. Varlamov article under the rubric "On the Bookshelf": "Displaying Concern for Man"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries pay great attention to elaborating and implementing social programs and improving social planning and administration. Thus the 25th CPSU Congress adopted a broad social program based on further increasing Soviet people's prosperity, improving working and living conditions, and progress in education and culture. Concern for man constitutes the main content of the social policy of the CPSU and the other socialist countries' communist and workers parties.

The interest greeting the appearance of two scientific monographs prepared by author collectives at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and devoted to substantiating and solving the most topical and forward-looking social problems (Footnote) ("The CPSU's Social Policy Under Conditions of Developed Socialism" [Sotsialnaya Politika KPSS v Usloviyakh Razvitogo Sotsializma]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1979. "The Social Policy of Communist and Workers Parties in a Socialist Society" [Sotsialnaya Politika Kommunisticheskikh i Rabochikh Partiy v Sotsialisticheskom Obshchestve]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1979) is natural in this connection.

The authors of the works under review have succeeded in profoundly revealing the essence and content of the theoretical concept of social policy under conditions of developed socialism which has been elaborated by the CPSU and is legislatively enshrined in the USSR Constitution. For the first time in the history of social development, the Soviet Constitution contains, along with a description of the political and economic systems, a special chapter defining the main directions of social development. And it is certainly to the credit of the author collectives that they scientifically analyze what has been achieved and the prospects for further progress in these spheres of social life and, above all, illustrate the way in which the strengthening of society's social homogeneity, the gradual erasure of class differences and the material differences between city and countryside and mental and physical labor, and the comprehensive blossoming and rapprochement of all USSR nations and nationalities take place in conditions of mature socialism under the influence of the CPSU's policy.

The reader can see from the documents and materials analyzed in the books what means and levers are used in the USSR and the other socialist community countries to satisfy citizens' social requirements, what results have been achieved and what the tasks are that lie ahead in the sphere of improving the people's living conditions, of labor protection and scientific labor organization, and of reducing and subsequently totally eliminating heavy physical labor on the basis of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes. The processes of improving family relations and daily life and the state systems of public health, social security and people's education receive quite full coverage. Due attention is paid to the process of molding a communist world outlook, of the cultural and physical development of the socialist society's citizens, and of the augmentation and extensive use of spiritual values for working people's moral and aesthetic education.

One merit of the books is the way they consider the problems of social policy from the viewpoint of the close interaction between scientific and technical and social progress and of the organic combination of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the socialist system's advantages.

The authors do not overlook unsolved problems either, but focus their attention on the ways and means whereby the fraternal parties plan to overcome existing difficulties and shortcomings. True, not every issue is covered with the same completeness and depth. For instance, I would have liked to have seen a more detailed analysis of the problems associated with insuring a harmonious interaction between the growth of prosperity and the rise in the masses' labor and social activeness. The approach toward examining questions of socialist democracy and primarily of further involving the broad people's masses in administration is not altogether clearly defined. More attention should have been paid to analyzing the struggle against antisocial phenomena.

But on the whole it can be said that the research collectives have succeeded in conveying the impressive picture of concern for man, for human rights and for satisfying social requirements in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. This is what makes the works under review interesting and useful to the widest range of readers.

YEPISHEV AT CONFERENCE IN GROUP OF SOVIET FORCES IN GERMANY

LD071143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[Col V. Nagornyy report under the general headline: "Komsomol Conferences"]

[Excerpts] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany--The period since the last Komsomol conference has been characterized by intense martial labor by the group's servicemen--thanks to which an absolute majority of units and subunits have fulfilled their high pledges in competition. Komsomol members have come to their latest conference filled with the desire to analyze comprehensively and in detail the state of Komsomol organizations' work and to outline practical ways of further mobilizing Komsomol members in the struggle to strengthen combat readiness and ways of improving educational work among young people.

The report at the conference was delivered by Col Gen I. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the group's Political Directorate.

The conference delegates were addressed by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Army Gen Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces, spoke at the conference.

PRAVDA COVERAGE OF SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD081339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Provocative Racket"]

[Text] New York, 6 January--The United States, its allies and China have succeeded in forcing a UN Security Council debate on the so-called "Afghan question." These provocative machinations were exposed by Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. In an address to the Security Council he said:

The government of our country regards this debate as direct interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and resolutely protests. Following the April revolution we made repeated requests to the Soviet Union for aid, including military aid, in order to repel the external aggression threatening us. In the face of the increasing external threat and direct support by the United States, other imperialist countries and China for counter-revolutionary bands the Soviet Union, in accordance with Article 4 of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation, complied with our requests and sent a limited military contingent to Afghanistan. Its sole task is to help our people repel external armed interference. As to the changes in Afghanistan's Government, Dost said, they were made by the Afghans themselves, by the army supported by a wide cross section of the population.

USSR Permanent Representative to the United Nations O.A. Troyanovskiy said in his address: The Soviet delegation categorically rejects any attempts to use the UN Security Council to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign country--Afghanistan--and in the sphere of bilateral Soviet-Afghan relations. The Soviet Union also resolutely condemns the desire by U.S. politicians and the Beijing leadership to artificially create an "Afghan problem" in order to screen their reversal of international development.

It is common knowledge, he went on, that immediately after the April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan the United States, a number of other Western powers and the Chinese leadership had recourse to highly refined methods of interference in Afghan affairs. The forms and scale of that interference began to increase steadily and to pose an increasing threat to the Afghanpeople. It was in such circumstances that the Afghan Government made a further urgent request to the Soviet Union for immediate aid and assistance to combat external aggression. The Soviet Union acceded to that request on the basis of the commonality of the two countries' interests in matters of security as enshrined in the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation.

The Afghan Government's request and the Soviet Union's positive response to it, Troyanovskiy said, was consistent with the provisions of the UN Charter which stipulate states' inalienable right to individual or collective self-defense in order to repel aggression and restore peace. This aid and this assistance are not directed against any of the neighboring countries which are also neighbors of the Soviet Union.

The GDR and Bulgarian representatives also sharply criticized the provocative racket surrounding the so-called Afghan question.

It is typical that the so-called "Afghan question" should be vigorously inspired by those states which for decades tried to crush the national liberation movement and committed aggressive and expansionist acts against neighboring states. [paragraph continues]

The speeches of the representative of Great Britain--a country which for decades exploited former colonial peoples--and the representative of the Beijing leadership, which continues to threaten neighboring states and which perpetrated aggression against Vietnam and tried to annihilate the Kampuchean people, sounded in unison in the Security Council, as though they had been well rehearsed.

Moscow Dari Report

TA081647 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Seditious Clamor at the Security Council"]

[Text] The United States and [words indistinct] and China have imposed a review and discussion on the so-called "Afghan question" upon the UN Security Council. Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in his statement: The imposition of such a review and discussion is tantamount to a completely groundless and unjustified interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and in the resolution of problems that are strictly related to the jurisdiction of the masses and Government of Afghanistan, which is a member country of the United Nations and which has the right of sovereignty. We resolutely protest against the convening of the Security Council meeting to discuss the so-called problem of the "Afghan situation." Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out: The convening of this meeting is the direct result of a series of deceptions and the exercising of open pressure by the United States and other imperialist and reactionary forces on UN members.

Shah Mohammad Dost said: The reason for the presence of a limited Soviet military force in Afghanistan is that in December of 1978 the official request of the Afghan Government was presented to the Soviet Government; the new government that came to power in Afghanistan repeated this request once more.

The representative of the USSR at the United Nations, Oleg Troyanovskiy, decisively denounced the efforts of U.S. statesmen and Beijing's leaders to conceive the artificial "Afghan problem." He said that the United States and some Western countries and China's leadership, immediately following the April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan, started interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs by using very precise methods. This interference has taken wider dimensions and more dangerous forms for the Afghan masses. In such circumstances the Afghan Government once more persistently requested that the Soviet Union render immediate aid and assistance to this country in the struggle against foreign aggression.

Oleg Troyanovskiy pointed out: The request by Afghanistan's leadership and the positive response of the Soviet Union conforms with the UN Charter. The interesting thing is that exactly those circles that are artificially fanning the flames of the so-called "Afghan problem" are themselves continually interfering in the internal affairs of independent countries, and are using this problem as a pretext to hide the U.S. military threat which is directly endangering Iran. Also, this problem is being used to divert the attention of nations from noticing the United States, which wants to play the role of world gendarme in the Near East, Latin America, Asia and Africa.

The representative of the USSR pointed out: All the facts point out that U.S. official sources are striving to reverse the evolution of international conditions from the [word indistinct] of detente toward intensification of world tension, and in order to attain this aim they are using various pretexts. This charge applies to Beijing as well, which continues to threaten its neighboring countries and which committed aggression against Vietnam.

CARTER READY TO TAKE MEASURES AGAINST IRAN

LD081636 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1437 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, 8 Jan, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has stated in an interview for ABC television company that "he is ready to take measures which could have the most serious consequences for Iran." At the same time, the President refused to be specific about the actions which Washington intends to take if a trial of the American hostages is held in Tehran.

Carter confirmed that at the present time, the United States is considering the question of making use of naval and air facilities on the territory of Somalia, Oman and Kenya, which, in his words, "are of great significance to the United States, since they provide the opportunity to prepare for prolonged countermeasures to any threat to peace in the Near East." It is known that in fact, the build-up by the United States of its military presence in this area has nothing in common with concern for peace and security. Quite the opposite, it is aimed at undermining peace and security and represents the main threat to the peoples and states of the Near East and the Persian Gulf.

The paper WALL STREET JOURNAL, touching on the unsavory U.S. activities in this region, reported today, quoting official sources, that "a second delegation has already left Washington for Oman, Somalia and Kenya to inspect the military facilities on the territory of these countries intended for strengthening the U.S. military presence."

At the same time, the United States is favorably considering the proposal by Egypt and Israel, its partners in the anti-Arab separate deal, to make use of military facilities on the territory of these two countries. According to the CBS television company, American spy aircraft are already making use of Egyptian bases.

Washington, 8 Jan, TASS--A State Department spokesman said at a press conference that the United States "will introduce a proposal at the UN Security Council for the introduction of economic sanctions against Iran."

Tehran, 8 Jan, TASS--U.S. imperialism and internal counterrevolution have not given up their attempts to prevent the election of the country's first president, due to be held on 25 January, declared Ayatollah Khomeyni in a message to the Iranian people. This election, he stressed, is an important political measure and the Iranians must take a most active part in it. Surviving former SAVAK men and other reactionary elements are preparing new provocations with the aim of starting a fratricidal war in Iran, says a report by the Islamic procurator's office in Qom, broadcast on Tehran Radio. According to information received, they intend again to inspire bloody events like those which took place in Qom last week. The report contains an appeal to the country's population not to fall for provocations, to maintain vigilance and to foil the criminal schemes of the counterrevolutionaries.

ATTEMPT TO PRESSURE USSR WITH GRAIN EMBARGO HIT

Criticism of Gasohol

LD081815 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The American Government has introduced the embargo on the deliveries of 40 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union. The deliveries were to be made under the corresponding intergovernment agreements. Here now some details:

The embargo was introduced with the sole purpose of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union and forcing it to alter its stand on the question of help to Afghanistan. The Soviet side made it clear at once that nothing would come out of the move that caused serious concern among American business circles first and foremost as the one that undermines trust in contracts signed by American businessmen. The move, (?besides), will be extremely detrimental to American farmers.

There is, however, another aspect to the whole matter. The American administration has set aside $2.25 billion to buy up the grain that was meant to be delivered to this country. From government storages this grain--wheat, corn, rye and barley--will be sent to chemical factories where it will be processed into synthetic fuel resembling artificial alcohol. Already this year 5 million tons of grain will be turned into fuel for car engines. Such will be the administration's contribution to the solution of the energy crisis in the country. But it could have actually been America's contribution to the solution of one of the most acute problems of our time--the problem of starvation.

There is much talk in the United States nowadays about famine on vast spaces of Africa, Asia and Latin America, about poor crops in dozens of developing countries and about children dying from hunger. Administration officials, clergy and public figures often declare that these children are in need of American bread. The Voice of America and other propaganda channels of the American Government keep reminding the Third World about overseas food aid yet current developments will evidently make many people question the sincerity of these pronouncements.

It's difficult to estimate at once the lives of how many starving people could be prolonged if these 40 million tons of grain, which are to be processed into fuel, could be turned to them. One thing is clear: The moral damage that America will suffer will be immense. America will be reminded how valuable foodstuffs, such as potatoes, butter and coffee, were burned or dumped into sea while millions of unemployed were starving. As for our time, we think the fact will be remembered for long that some cars that will be soon zooming down American highways will be filled with fuel made out of grain needed desperately by millions of people.

Farmers Hurt by Ban

LD081136 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0708 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

["At the Expense of the American Farmer"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 8 January, (TASS)--The decision by U.S. President J. Carter to suspend full implementation of the contracts for USSR purchases of American grain has evoked sharp criticism from broad segments of the U.S. population. "President J. Carter's order to halt the supply of grain to the Soviet Union will lead to negative consequences for both American farmers and for the U.S. economy," notes the WALL STREET JOURNAL, organ of the country's business circles. This opinion is shared by many American politicians, economists and businessmen. "Weak" and "dishonest to American farmers" is what Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy called the U.S. President's policy. Many politicians note that it is naive to suppose that the USSR will suffer seriously from a halt in supplies of American grain. California Governor Edmund Brown called J. Carter's decision an attempt to "earn political capital" from the events in Iran and Afghanistan.

A statement from the National Corn Growers' Association published on Monday says that the present actions of the administration are the greatest blow to the producers of agricultural crops since the great depression of the thirties. The consequences of today's White House policy will be felt by the American economy for the next 10 years, the statement stresses.

Many representatives of business circles fear that the actions of the Washington administration could undermine trust in the world market toward American suppliers of agricultural products. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes that the Soviet Union has always been reckoned a reliable customer by American farmers. Many of them have grown grain crops, assuming certain obligations based on future deliveries. The cancellation of grain exports to the USSR will be a catastrophe for them.

MATVEYEV SCORES EFFORTS TO INVOLVE NATO IN AFGHANISTAN ISSUE

LD081529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Matveyev commentary under the rubric "On International Topics:" "Hypocrites"]

[Text] With a persistence worthy of a better cause official Washington has for a considerable time now been seeking to extend NATO's sphere of operation to those regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America which--from the viewpoint of imperialist, neocolonialist forces accustomed to lording it over foreign territories--are in a "state of unrest."

At the end of May 1978, at a conference of NATO leaders in Washington, the U.S. President, after kicking up a fuss about an alleged "threat" to Zaire which had emerged, tried under this pretext to knock together some sort of "NATO collective forces" for interventionist operations against the liberation movements in Africa. The decisive rebuff delivered to these plans by the majority of African states compelled Washington to beat a retreat, but the idea itself of the notorious expansion of NATO commitments was not forgotten.

Speaking in March 1979, Z. Brzezinski, special assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, stated plainly that "NATO members will have to devote increasing attention to events taking place beyond the North Atlantic alliance's sphere of operations." He claimed that "the crises in the Near East, in the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa region and in southern Africa may affect the vital interests of our countries," that is, the bloc members.

The references to "vital interests" are as deceptive as the policy of their authors which lies behind them and is dictated by the desire to retain the strongholds of AMERICAN [published in boldface] control over the sources of raw materials and over the strategic bridgeheads necessary to the Pentagon in a number of countries where the United States at times acts counter to the interests even of its closest allies.

The other day Washington once again attempted to prod its NATO partners, this time by exploiting the events in Afghanistan. Washington hastened to portray the Soviet Union's assistance and help to Afghanistan--which is defending its independence and territorial integrity in the face of the serious external threat to it which had emerged--as something extremely dangerous for the countries of the West. On this--if you will pardon the expression--basis the NATO chiefs held a special session of the bloc's council 1 January at permanent-representative level. [paragraph continues]

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher, who had been sent specially from Washington to Brussels and other West European capitals, took part in it. He made an announcement at this session demonstrating once again the role played by the American administration in the attempts to stir up the situation not only concerning Afghanistan.

Indeed, what has NATO got to do with the events in Afghanistan? How can the defense of Afghanistan's independence and integrity from foreign encroachment create a "threat" to the national interests of the countries of the West? The NATO ringleaders can give no reasonable reply to this question and resort to irresponsible speculation.

However, the reason for the NATO headquarters' heightened activity in connection with the events in Afghanistan has been explained by none other than the NATO secretary general, J. Luns. Speaking on 1 January in Brussels he appealed to the NATO allies for "solidarity and determination."

There is no denying that the appeal was marked neither by its restraint nor love of peace and also issued from the lips of someone who is well aware of precisely what the Pentagon requires. Recently there has been a lot of fuss over there about persuading the U.S. allies to aline with the U.S. policy of war preparations in the Near East, Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, a policy which is generating anxiety in the world. Now, as is clear, Washington would like to throw yet another lever of "influence" on the U.S. allies. It would be advisable for the initiators of such efforts to bear in mind here that any lever has two ends. No side gains from the fueling of tension, including those who embark upon such a dubious path.

ANOTHER U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE LEAVES SAN DIEGO

LD082300 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] San Francisco, January 8, TASS--U.S. task force, with the nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser Long Beach at the head, left yesterday San Diego, California, and headed westward. The squadron includes six warships for landing marines. Another task force of American ships, with the helicopter-carrier Okinawa at the head, left the same base last Friday in the same direction. It has been announced that one more squadron, led by the guided missile cruiser Gridly is to leave the base on January 11. The ships are fully manned and equipped.

A representative of the U.S. Navy has refused to say exactly where the American warships are heading. But, as is noted by commentators, their transfer is linked with U.S. preparations for a broad scale military action in the Middle East. The newspaper Los Angeles TIMES writes that in the past month the United States sent a large naval flotilla, 21 ships in all, to patrol the entry into the oil-rich Persian Gulf, five American aircraft-carriers--Kitty Hawk, Midway, Nimitz, Forrestal and Coral Sea--are already directly participating in the operation of preparation for military actions in the Middle East.

USE OF TURKISH BASES 'NOT ALLOWED' FOR GULF ARMED OPERATIONS

LD082302 Moscow TASS in English 2242 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 8, TASS--The USSR Department of State today announced that air forces of the United States and Egypt recently held joint exercises in Egypt. Such exercises will be continued, the statement says.

According to reports from Egypt, the aim of these exercises was the use by U.S. air forces of bases on Egypt's territory to test military operations in the region of the Middle East. President as-Sadat is known to have repeatedly offered the United States the use of military bases on the territory of Egypt for actions in the region of the Middle East, including against Iran.

The United States, in its turn, promises Egypt a rise in military aid which now amounts to 1,500 million dollars. Egypt is after deliveries from the United States of combat planes of the latest type, missiles and artillery, tanks and armoured carriers and other armaments. Israel, just as Egypt, offered the United States the use of its base for American military operations in the Middle East, specifically for deployment of the "quick reaction corps" units. The U.S. administration now considers this proposal. Envigorating its role of an international gendarme in the Middle East, the United States now seeks military bases also in the territory of other countries of the region, including in Oman, Somalia and Kenya.

Meanwhile, Turkey's ambassador in the United States, Sukru Elekdag, speaking this morning at the National Press Club in Washington, has said that Turkey cannot allow the use of bases on its territory for military operations of the United States and other Western powers in the Persian Gulf area. The laws of our country, said the ambassador, disallow the stationing on Turkey's territory of troops of other countries, with the exception of operations linked with NATO only. He declared for non-interference into Iran's internal affairs and against such measures as sea blockade of that country.

WORLD EVENTS DEVELOP ACCORDING TO OBJECTIVE NOT U.S. LAWS

LD081420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[International journalist Oleg Anichkin commentary: "Bankruptcy of the Imperialist Policy of Threats and Blackmail"]

[Text] The Western mass media, under the leadership of Washington's masters of psychological war, have recently been whipping up a propaganda campaign--unprecedented in recent years--in the spirit of the cold war. Obviously infuriated by the loss of its positions in Iran, the United States is exploiting the Iranian-American conflict as an excuse for justifying the implementation of its far-reaching plans and designs. It is forcing through the creation of military-strategic springboards, a network of new naval and air force bases and a gigantic mobile military formation for rapid deployment to any region of the world which, at the arbitrary will of the White House, can be declared a zone of American interests. But in fact what is meant is the creation of American military strong points with whose help U.S. imperialism could threaten countries which have chosen an independent and progressive path of development, could carry out punitive operations against peoples struggling for national independence and against foreign interference. This time Washington has leveled its sights against countries in South and Southwest Asia and also against other states where the liberation movement is growing.

Already in the Persian Gulf area, there is concentrated an unprecedented mighty force of the United States. More than 20 naval warships, including aircraft carriers, are now concentrated there and every one of them has on board up to 100 fighters and fighter-bombers. At the end of last year, the Near and Middle East were visited by a high-ranking military-political group of the Pentagon and the State Department.

According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent, it was looking for new military bases for the United States. By all accounts the present Washington successors of the politicians who previously acted only from a position of strength, have either learned nothing or have decided to bury in oblivion the lessons of the quite recent past. Everyone can well remember how the 10-year Vietnamese venture ended for the United States. This dirty war cost the Americans, according to their own calculations, $150 billion and they lost more than 50,000 young men in the Vietnamese jungles. The scars of the Vietnamese war continue to be felt even today in the life of American society.

When the American troops were forced to leave Vietnam, how many promises were given to Americans about devoting attention to neglected home affairs--to halting inflation, unemployment, the urban crisis and the crisis of confidence? Not one of these promises has been kept. Carter's administration is embarking on a new course--a militaristic course.

In his 14 December speech Carter set out U.S. pretentions for a global role in the world. He announced the creation of new weapons systems, the creation of a quick reaction corps and of a system of military transport for the deployment of large units to any region in the world. And, of course, he spoke about the sharp increase in the military budget whose size has already beaten all records. In assessing this speech by the President, Washington politicians noted that in essence it signified that the United States had rid itself of the restraint caused by the consequences of the war in Vietnam. But in essence what is meant--and it is not difficult to see this--is a return to the old militarist aggressive course, to conducting policy from a position of strength and to armed interference in the affairs of other countries.

One can surmise how the United States would like to see individual countries, and even regions--as, in particular, Iran was under the shah's regime. Is this not why those in Washington are mourning so bitterly the lost past and are striving in such a white rage to bring to their knees those who threw them out beyond the borders of this country. In Iran the Americans behaved as if they were at home. They were not only attracted by oil but also by the strategic position of this country in the Near and Middle East. The history of the interference by the United States in the internal affairs of Iran can reveal a lot, for it was the United States which in 1953 carried out a coup and toppled the government of Mosaddeq. In the 25 years of the shah's regime it penetrated all spheres of life in Iran. With their own hands they created the SAVAK secret police which destroyed thousands of honest Iranians. More than 40,000 American servicemen were stationed on Iranian soil. The United States flooded Iran with weapons it had no need for at all. In the last few years American military concerns earned approximately $10 billion from arms supplies to Iran. Washington received spy bases situated close to the Soviet borders.

Is this not gross interference in the internal affairs of another state under false pretexts of defending American interests? Even simpletons will not believe this. Did not the United States go too far--thousands of miles away from its country--to protect its vital interests? How much hypocrisy and pharisaism there is in this! And how many two-faced speeches are being delivered in Washington! Evidently they did not like the changes that took place in Afghanistan.

American politicians [deyatel] have recently been looking actively for a replacement for their lost positions in Iran. In their intrigues they had Afghanistan in mind, too. [paragraph continues]

And it infuriated American politicians when their far-reaching plans were destroyed. The Soviet Union came to the aid of its neighbor, the Afghan people, at the request of its government in accordance with the UN Charter and the Soviet-Afghan treaty.

At the same time our country did not hide the fact that it would not allow Afghanistan to be turned into a bridgehead for the preparation of imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union.

President Carter, in his 4 January television appearance, clearly falsified the facts in an attempt to mislead both American and world public opinion by asserting that a dangerous situation for peace had allegedly arisen in Southwest Asia as a result of the action by the Soviet Union. In actual fact the threatening situation had arisen because of the plotting of the aggressive imperialist forces who had set themselves the aim of terminating the April revolution in Afghanistan and throwing that country back into dark medieval times.

The interference of these forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan began immediately after April 1978 and recently assumed forms and a scale to threaten the existence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as an independent and sovereign state.

Aggression in being committed against a young independent state. And it is in vain that Western propaganda--with the prompting of the White House--tries to cast doubt on the fact of external aggression against Afghanistan. If this aggression is carried out by the hands of mercenaries it does not cease being aggression. And everyone remembers very well that it was precisely by the hands of mercenaries that the United States stifled freedom in Guatemala, that a force of mercenaries was landed by them at the Bay of Pigs. They have done the same thing in other countries.

Military formations, amounting to tens of thousands, equipped and trained by foreign instructors are entering Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan and China. The direct management of the formulation, planning and implementation of the operation against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was carried out by representatives of the CIA, who headed a special group of specialists in Pakistan and who undertook subversive antigovernment actions.

The United States urged on Pakistan and encouraged it in all kinds of ways in escalating actions hostile to Afghanistan. It was not without their aid that an extensive network of strong points, arse als and also training centers for interventionist formations, sabotage groups and terrorists were set up on Pakistani territory. Frequently the training of the interventionists took place on the territory of military garrisons and in the bases of Pakistan's own armed forces. This is shown in particular by documents seized after the destruction of military formations which had entered Afghanistan.

American propaganda, obviously whipped up by the White House, is trying in every way to cast doubt on the aims of Soviet policy. Intentions are being attributed to the Soviet Union which are, in fact, characteristic of the United States. In a word, everything has been turned upside down. Lies, slander and other weapons from the arsenal of the cold war have been brought to bear.

In his television appearance President Carter effectively joined in this furious campaign. He announced a whole range of measures aimed at, as he put it, having an effect on the course of events in Southwest Asia and also on the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

In the first place, he announced the provision of military aid to Pakistan to strengthen, in his words, that country's defense capability. There is no cause for such aid. Pakistan is not threatened by anyone: neither by Afghanistan nor by the Soviet Union. It is perfectly obvious that all the $100 million being allocated to Pakistan will go to train and to arm detachments of interventionists.

The American President also ignored the dangerous consequences of providing military support for Pakistan, which may be manifested in a negative reaction in India and Iran. At any rate, concern over this has already been expressed in the capitals of these states.

As regards attempts to wound the pride of [ushchemit] the Soviet Union Washington is evidently playing a dangerous game the results of which may boomerang on its own interests. For instance, the President adopted a decision to defer ratification of the SALT II treaty on whose talks more than 7 years were spent. This treaty is equally necessary for and useful to the United States and the Soviet Union. This is the biggest measure in the sphere of disarmament. It opens up prospects for further talks about SALT III. This document is of too great value to be thus treated.

The United States has assumed great responsibility. Other countries are also interested in the SALT II treaty. When Washington wishes to resume the process of ratification the situation might have changed very greatly. For it is well known that talks on disarmament, and especially on limiting strategic arms, are lagging behind the creation of new types of weaponry and systems. There is no need to speak at length about the President's other measures. The development of economic, scientific-technical ties, and cultural exchange has had obvious mutual advantages and benefits--it cuts both ways. By, so to speak, punishing us the White House its punishing itself, too--maybe even to a greater extent. It was not for nothing that the President in his speech appealed to Americans to make sacrifices. Such actions cannot be viewed as being anything but an attempt, with the help of threats and blackmail, to put pressure on the Soviet Union for the umpteenth time. The Soviet Union has never fished for ties, for instance in the trade-economic or cultural spheres. We have always stressed that the development of these or other ties, just as the maintenance of good relations between the USSR and the United States on the whole, is mutual.

The TASS statement on Carter's speech stressed: If the White House intends to somehow influence the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, then this is a hopeless matter. Such attempts have failed in the past and will fail now also. Many political observers are expressing the assumption that Washington's tough line--which is borne out by President Carter's speeches--has been dictated by the fact that this is the year of Presidential elections. The wish to be reelected and to improve his standing within the country has clearly overshadowed all other considerations. However, one must nevertheless take into account that events in the world develop according to objective laws and not according to American ones. Sacrificing the positive achievements which led to an improvement in the international climate can turn out to have dangerous consequences. It is well known that it is considerably easier to destroy than to create something new. This is shown convincingly by the experience of the past.

CHINA

ARMY PAPER SCORES PEOPLE'S WAR THEORY, WAR PREPARATIONS

ID081657 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 79 p 3 ID

[Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Gorbachev article: "Beijing's Militarist Aspirations"]

[Text] The main aim of Beijing's present policy is to transform China into a mighty military power and establish its hegemonism throughout the world. After advancing the theory of "three worlds", China's rulers are trying to deny the existence of two socio-economic systems. They are calling on the peoples of developing states to unite with imperialist countries in a "very broad front" of struggle against world socialism and against its bastion, the Soviet Union. The Chinese leaders are assailing the policy of the countries of the socialist community and their peace initiatives, and are trying to undermine their defensive might and weaken their positions in the world arena. At the same time, Beijing is forming an ever closer bloc with the forces of imperialism and advocating the intensification of the arms race and the reinforcement of NATO and other aggressive blocs in every possible way.

In their attempt to play the "China card", that is, to use Beijing's anti-Sovietism to put pressure on the Soviet Union, certain Western countries intend to supply China with certain types of modern weapons and military hardware. Such a shortsighted policy is a spur to the Maoists' aggressive intentions and is fraught with grave consequences not least for the perpetrators of this policy.

The hegemonist, great-power aims and aggressive aspirations of Mao's heirs have been elevated to the rank of state policy by Beijing and form the basis of its military doctrine.

As China's militaristic preparations intensify, its leadership is devoting ever greater attention to elaborating its military doctrine. Beijing still declares that the Maoist theory of "people's war" forms its basis. As is known, it goes beyond purely military theory and also encompasses various political, economic and other problems. In the military sphere its main substance consists of the all-out preparations on the armed forces and the population for waging war to achieve Maoism's political aims.

The basic principles of the so-called "people's war" were expounded by Mao Zedong in the 1930's and 1940's--the years of armed struggle by the Chinese people against the Japanese aggressors. These do not constitute a balanced and complete military theory, but they do absolutize the tactics of armed struggle primarily in the form of peasant, partisan war. Here, when speaking of the distinctive features of armed struggle in China, Mao passed over the links of the Chinese revolution with the international communist and workers' movement and with the Soviet Union, whose help, including military aid, was an important condition for the victory of the Chinese revolution.

The following are among the main postulates of the Maoist theory of "people's war": To destroy an opponent who has superiority in the technical sphere, it is necessary to pursue a course of luring it into the depths of the country, abandoning certain towns and territories in accordance with the plan; having lured the opponent, it is necessary to wage a protracted war through the efforts of regular troops, local troops and the masses' militia in order to annihilate the opponents' manpower; during the struggle the correlation of forces is to change in one's own favor and one must make the transition from strategic defense via fluid warfare to a strategic offensive, and secure a complete victory.

After the formation of the PRC, the theory of "people's war" began to be elaborated in relation to the struggle against imperialist countries, primarily the United States. New guidelines from Mao Zedong appeared: "All the people must be soldiers", "create people's militia divisions" and others. However, in practice, they served not so much the aims of preparing for a struggle against the imperialists, but were rather a means of militarizing Chinese society, a means of military-political mobilization of the working people in order to implement the Maoist course of the "great leap forward".

As Beijing deviated from the principles of scientific socialism and from alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries, the military views of the Chinese leaders changed. The "people's war" doctrine of the 1930's through the early 1950's, designed to repulse foreign aggression and basically defensive in character, underwent a radical change. Its anti-imperialist, defensive orientation gradually changed in the direction of an intensification of its aggressive, antisocialist nature. Against the background of the Beijing leadership's evolving military views, increasingly clear signs began to appear of the change from a defensive, strategic conception to an offensive one, that is, a desire to carry military operations onto the territories of other states.

The present Chinese leaders are trying to adapt the Maoist postulates, and in particular the theory of "people's war", to modern conditions. Realizing how unpopular Mao's bellicose conceptions are, they assert that China's policy is supposedly dictated by a desire for peace and that its military doctrine is defensive in character. Resorting to tactical maneuvering, Beijing now says that war can be "postponed", for which--they say --all countries must unite against...the Soviet Union and the other socialist states (!).

Despite tactical maneuvering the Chinese bosses have in no way abandoned previous militarist postulates. To become convinced of this, you have only to open the October issue of the Beijing journal HONGQI, in which a central place is occupied by a program article by Xiangqian, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and PRC defense minister, which is destined, as distinct from certain speeches by Beijing figures, not for foreigners but for internal use. "We," declares Xu Xiangqian, "must proceed from the premise that a war will break out and must therefore prepare ourselves for war which will start soon and will be a large-scale and even nuclear war... . We must develop certain types of nuclear weapons and other very modern equipment and be prepared at any moment for war."

By implementing previous aggressive, hegemonist policy, Beijing is doing everything to undermine detente, intensify the arms race and kindle new seats of tension and military conflicts. Its leaders' statements that China's "basic strategic course" is "active defense" and "enticement of the opponent into the depths of the country" are out and out lies. Nobody, as is known, is preparing to attack China. Its leadership is preparing itself for "all-round defense" in words only. In actual fact Beijing is counting on an aggressive war and for many years now has been making great attacks on its neighbors for the purpose of seizing their lands and plundering their resources.

The Chinese leadership has more than once made and continues to make territorial claims on neighboring countries, demanding the inclusion into China of territories whose area exceeds the territory of the PRC itself. In the implementation of its aggressive plans, Beijing back in 1956 tried to appropriate by force 170,000 square km of Burmese territory. In 1959 the target of Chinese claims was 130,000 square km of Indian territory.

In 1962 Chinese troops intruded for aggressive purposes into India, penetrating up to 80-100 km, and seized about 36,000 square km of territory, which it continues to hold to this day. In 1974 China seized the Paracel Islands belonging to Vietnam. In 1978 Beijing, using armed "fishing vessels," "demonstrated" its "rights" to the Senkaku Islands....And for many years now the Chinese leadership has organized acts of armed provocation on the borders of the Mongolian People's Republic and supported gangs of separatists in India, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and in the Philippines.

The aggressiveness of Beijing's policy and military concepts was convincingly borne out by Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV). Today Beijing still continues and is even stepping up acts of armed provocation against the SRV and overtly threatens to repeat its invasion of this country.

Mao's successors regard war as the primary means for achieving world hegemony. And it must be emphasized that Beijing's advocates of a new war show preference for concepts which would enable China to use others as a cat's paw and to pit other countries and peoples against each other. Beijing is seeking in every possible way to provoke a conflict between socialist and imperialist states and primarily between the USSR and the United States. The Beijing leaders hope that a nuclear clash between the USSR and the United States would lead to a mutual weakening of these countries and would clear the way for China to world hegemony.

Beijing's contemporary military doctrine provides for preparation for both conventional and nuclear war. For conventional warfare China has developed the biggest ground forces in the world. They are composed of regular and local troops and also the multimillion-strong militia.

Active training for nuclear war is being carried out. Nuclear tests in the atmosphere are continuing and China's nuclear missile potential is being built up at top speed with about half its military budget being spent on this. In an interview with foreign correspondents Deng Xiaoping boasted: "The PRC has nuclear strike forces though these are considerably inferior in scale to the forces of the two superpowers. But they will grow."

It must be noted that on the issue of elaborating a military doctrine, the Chinese leaders are far from unanimous. The military doctrine is the object of a fierce struggle. Although the Chinese try to conceal this struggle from foreign eyes and create the impression that a situation of "stability and cohesion" reigns in the armed forces, in actual fact there is no end to discussions in the army about attitudes to Mao's "military ideas." A number of military leaders believe that Mao Zedong's military guidelines were proved in practice in many years of war and therefore should be strictly adhered to in the future. Any doubt about these guidelines, in their opinion, is equivalent to a negation of the whole accumulation of experience. Loyalty to the Maoist concept was confirmed at the 11th CCP Congress, at which Hua Guofeng announced: "We must firmly adhere to Chairman Mao's ideas on people's war. Irrespective of the fact that, sooner or later, on a small or large scale, the enemy will unleash a war, either conventional or nuclear, our army must remain ever ready to rout any enemy, relying unshakably upon a people's war as a force that can work miracles."

On the other hand a considerable number of servicemen believe that a number of the tenets of the old concepts of "people's war" are out of date, that it is necessary to break with the past and develop a strategy of modern warfare. [paragraph continues]

Thus when speaking at the "conference for exchange of experience", Xiao Ke, chief of the military academy of China's People's Liberation Army (PLA), called for a renunciation of outdated "cliches" and for bringing military science into line with the demands of modern warfare, for learning from foreign armies and speeding up the modernization of the armed forces.

The issue of attitudes to Maoist military concepts has been discussed during the discussion "Practice--the Sole Criterion of Truth", which has been going on since May of last year in the country and army. In November 1979 RENMIN RIBAO reported that the PLA General Staff had organized training courses for cadre workers at division (divizionnyy) level and higher, at which they studied Ye Jianying's speech devoted to the 30th anniversary of the PRC, and at the same time discussed the question of the link between "Mao's ideas" and the tenet of "Practice--the Sole Criterion of Truth".

Today, by all accounts, a temporary compromise has been reached which takes into account the opinion of the opposing sides--in the military-technical sphere the military doctrine must combine the tenets of the theory of "people's war" with the demands of modern warfare. As part of the further militarization of China and the modernization of its armed forces, the advocates of modern warfare, apparently, will gain additional advantages in the rivalry with the adherents of traditional Maoist concepts.

It is important to note that there are also doubts in the army concerning the rightness of the political aspect of the military doctrine and its antisocialist orientation. Thus China's aggression against Vietnam did not receive full support among the military although Chinese propaganda tried in every possible way to present the attack on the SRV as an "enforced, defensive measure". In Beijing dazibaos appeared in which Chinese aggression against Vietnam was condemned.

Proceeding from views on the nature and methods of warfare, the trends for developing the armed forces are being determined. At present the Chinese leadership is devoting more attention to the comprehensive modernization of the PLA. The main branch of armed forces in the PRC is the Ground Forces which, according to the foreign press, number over 3 million men (more than 80 percent of the PLA's personnel). They are composed of combined arms divisions made up of army corps and local troops. The Chinese leaders are striving to heighten their maneuverability and increase their firepower. According to calculations by Japanese specialists in the past 3 years the number of tanks in PLA infantry divisions have increased from 30 to 90 and in tank divisions--from 200 to 300. More attention is being devoted to equipping units and formations with modern antitank warfare and antiaircraft defense facilities.

In recent years Beijing has been seeking to strengthen its force, which in terms of numbers of personnel and airplanes ranks third in the world. It is being strengthened in two directions: on the one hand, by increasing the combat capabilities of aircraft both by creating more modern airplanes of their own design and by acquiring foreign models; and on the other hand by improving the skills of the flying personnel.

Ever greater efforts are being made to develop naval forces which earlier performed tasks mainly in the sphere of guaranteeing coastal defense. China is seeking to create conditions which would allow it to demonstrate its naval might as far from shore as possible.

Special importance is being attached to the development of nuclear missile forces including tactical ones. According to reports in the foreign press, in recent years the quantity of nuclear ammunition has tripled and the network of missile bases has been extended.

For the moment China's military capabilities are limited. However, it would be wrong to underestimate the danger from Beijing, which is strenuously preparing for war and modernizing the army, counting on help from imperialist circles. The defeat in Vietnam has not diminished the bellicosity of Mao's successors. On the contrary, they have adopted decisions aimed at speeding up the modernization of the armed forces. The newspaper JIEFANGJUN BAO underlined that the war against Vietnam "will serve as a powerful impetus in the cause of modernizing our army".

Beijing's statements and practical actions testify to the fact that its militarist strivings, its hegemonist and great power policy create an ever greater threat to peace and security of all countries. "Now everyone can see," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "that it is precisely this policy that constitutes at the present time the most serious threat to peace throughout the world. Now, more than ever before, the whole danger of any forms of complicity in this policy is clear."

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON SECRETARY BROWN'S VISIT TO BEIJING

Many Shared Interests

LD081132 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] We have a lot to say to each other, Mr Brown was quoted as saying to the Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao, as they sat down for the first of two sessions on Monday. Since Afghanistan features prominently in the talks, the United States and China have indeed a lot to say to each other. Both are involved in fanning tensions in the area by aiding Afghan rebels, but each side pretends that it knows nothing of the external subversion by the other in Afghanistan. Washington insists that it does not know whether China was supplying arms to Muslim rebels, while China says it knew nothing of CIA personnel at rebel bases in Pakistan. This ostensible lack of knowledge about what is going on in Pakistan, which both countries consider their ally and where they have free access to vital information, is one in a number of things shared by China and the United States.

On arriving in Beijing Mr Brown said there are other shared interests too. As outlined by the two countries, shared interests first and foremost include parallel buildup of military strength in the Far East and Indochina. China was perhaps the first country to approve of President Carter's decision to postpone indefinitely Senate debates on the Salt II ratification. This decision was a godsend to Beijing, which had opposed any Soviet-American efforts to bring the strategic arms race under control. However, it appears that this is where similarities end in terms of ultimate political objectives. One is left with the impression that China has more chances to outplay America. Instead of being used by Washington to bring pressure on the Soviet Union, Beijing has done better to make the United States serve its interests. Depending on the preelection situation, the U.S. administration can say at one time that detente and the arms control are a good thing for the American people, being in their national interest, and then at some other times go back on the previous statement.

Beijing is free from such a parochial approach to this particular issue. Without leaving its people in the dark as to whether detente is good or bad, the Chinese leaders have called on the Chinese to prepare for a new war. The inevitability of war is written down in Chinese party documents. [Words indistinct] any major confrontations mean a direct collison between the USSR and the United States. Beijing figures out that even if only one third of its population survives that confrontation, China is guaranteed survival as a nation while her main opponents will be hopefully reduced to nought. In other words, China hopes to sit on top of a hill and watch two tigers, the USSR and the United States, fight it out below. Beijing is well aware that it is hopeless for America to secure for itself a place on that same hill. The question is how well the American leaders realize this.

Peace and Progress Comment

ID081606 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 8 Jan 80 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is continuing his talks with representatives of the top military leadership of Maoist China. American newspapers covering this visit report that the Pentagon chief told the Pentagon leaders that the United States was prepared to grant China large quantities of new military equipment and armaments and also to place at China's disposal a whole number of technological secrets connected with the production of the means of waging war. In particular it is reported that the United States has agreed to sell China medium-range rockets of the same type that the Americans intend to deploy on the territory of their West European allies in the NATO bloc, new radar stations, antitank rockets, the most up-to-date firearms. In short, the matter concerns the implementation of the concept which declares that the United States must display interest in seeing a strong China.

However if up until the recent period Washington held its NATO partners responsible for the task of providing China with military aid, considering that such tactics would save the face of the United States in the eyes of the Asian peoples, then now it does not find it necessary even in words to dissociate itself from the sale of weaponry to the Chinese expansionists. More than that, an official representative of the Pentagon, before the trip undertaken by Harold Brown, announced that its first conscious step would be to establish between the United States and China close military ties which in time could grow into something bigger.

It is not difficult to understand that behind this vague definition of something bigger they have in mind a new military secret bloc in the Far East with the participation of the United States, China and Japan, the plans for which have been hatching in Washington for many years already. The American newspaper New York TIMES claims that the military deliveries to China are aimed only at insuring its security before some kind of threat, but no one knows where it comes from. It is also clear, however, that those who are trying in this manner to lay the groundwork for such an American stand on the question of rearming China, modernization of its military machine, are distorting the essence of the matter and are intentionally ignoring the militaristic and expansionist tendencies of the policy being pursued by the Chinese leadership.

It is an open secret that Beijing has long ago worked out plans for an armed invasion into the territory of neighboring Asian countries. Incidentally, this was mentioned time and again in the speeches by the Chinese leaders themselves, and perhaps the only thing that the Chinese hegemonists lack for carrying out their invasionist designs was a sufficient amount of modern weaponry, weaponry moreover of an offensive nature. In the light of all this it becomes quite understandable to see how much interest the Beijing leaders have displayed toward the arrival of the chief of the American military establishment in China. Beijing ties up precisely with this visit its hopes concerning the acquisition of new territories by armed invasion in the independent states of Asia.

The visit of Harold Brown to China, warns the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA, means that the clouds over Asia are already thickening. The validity of this statement can be seen first of all in Beijing's promise to come out in support of America's stand in the American-Iranian conflict. Certain political observers, commenting the course of American-Chinese talks, are of the opinion that they can serve as a basis for a secret agreement concerning the division of the sphere of influence of Beijing and Washingtin in Asia. However, for the Asian peoples it is no great difference as to the target of whose expansion they may become, China's or the United States. In any case, the new conspiracy between the American and Chinese hegemonists represents a real threat to their independence and sovereignty.

AFGHAN STATE SECURITY OFFICIAL CITED ON 'DIVERSIONARIES'

LD082128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our special correspondents (Viktor Bazilevich) and Farid Seyful-Mulyukov report from Kabul: [read by announcer]

The all-union radio correspondents met (Abdol Kadir Azizi), a responsible official in the Directorate for the State Security Service of Afghanistan, at the directorate today. The imperialist campaign against Afghanistan, (Azizi) said, is of a mendacious and provocative character. Its aim is to cover up the increasing interference by Western and other reactionary forces in the internal affairs of our country, particularly since the December changes. The imperialists and their agents are forming and training bands of terrorists in special camps on the territory of Pakistan for subversive activities against the Afghan people. In various parts of the country, (Abdol Kadir Azizi) said, we have seized quite a number of diversionaries. We have taken weapons from them of American, British and Chinese manufacture. With these weapons the mercenary bands are killing peasants, workers and activists of the People's Democratic Party and are terrorizing the population.

We know beyond doubt that the United States, Britain and China are providing military and financial assistance in the setting up of bandit units on Pakistani territory from among the counterrevolutionary Afghan organizations. In Pakistan, camps of diversionaries and assault groups have been set up in Chitral, Peshawar, (Miramlshah), (Kohat) and (Dveshti). The main center for the training of the diversionary groups is Peshawar. The armed detachments of counterrevolutionaries are trained by Pakistani, American and Chinese instructors. Then these bands are sent across the border into Afghanistan for subversive and terrorist operations.

Speaking of the talks U.S. Defense Secretary Brown in Beijing, (Azizi) stresses: As recent events show, a united front of imperialist and reactionary forces is being formed against Democratic Afghanistan which occupies an important strategic position. They are expanding their military intervention, threatening the independence and territorial integrity of our country and the achievements of the April revolution. Particular activity in this is being displayed by Washington and Beijing, which are mobilizing all the forces hostile to Afghanistan for subversive activities against the people's power there. Therefore the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union in rebuffing the aggressive actions of imperialism and reaction against Democratic Afghanistan was very timely, (Abdol Kadir Azizi) says.

Criticism of 'Western Campaign'

LD091034 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Here is a dispatch sent in from Kabul, Afghanistan, by our correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and (Viktor Bazilevich):

In the State Security Department we have talked to one of the senior officials (Abdol Kadir Azizi). He expressed his profound indignation over the attempts made by the United States and other NATO countries to fan the phony Afghan issue. Speaking at the Security Council, Western delegates claimed there was no outside imperialist interference in Afghanistan's affairs. The noisy campaign mounted by the West is a false and provocatory nature, Mr (Azizi) stressed [as heard]. The aim of that campaign is to conceal the growing interference of Western and other reactionary forces in the internal affairs of our country, especially after the changes that occurred in December.

The imperialists and their agents are raising terrorist gangs and training them at special camps in Pakistan for subversive activities against the Afghan people.

We have captured quite a few saboteurs in various parts of the country, (Abdol Kadir Azizi) continued. They were armed with American-made, British and Chinese weapons, and had leaflets and other kinds of subversive propaganda materials. The mercenaries are using foreign arms to kill peasants, industrial workers and activists of the People's Democratic Party and are terrorizing the population. We know for certain that the United States, Britain and China are giving military and financial assistance in training combat units on the Pakistani territory from among counterrevolutionary elements who fled Afghanistan. Special camps are operating in Chitral, Peshawar, Miram Shah, [words indistinct] and other points in Pakistan.

Touching upon the talks held by the U.S. defense secretary in Beijing, Mr (Azizi) said that imperialist and reactionary forces are forming a united front under the guise of the anti-Afghan campaign. They keep expanding military interference, threatening the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan; the gains of the April revolution of 1978. Consequently the fraternal assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in rebuffing outright aggression was timely indeed, Mr (Azizi) said in conclusion.

CAPTURED AFGHAN REBEL REPORTS ON TRAINING IN PAKISTAN

BK081459 Moscow in Benglai to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Text] A group of arrested counterrevolutionaries who were trained in Pakistan and China and were quipped with American and Chinese arms were shown to journalists in Kabul. More than 20,000 Western and Chinese-made guns and machineguns have been secretly dispatched from foreign countries to Afghanistan recently. Three members of the group of counterrevolutionary gangsters told newsmen they were trained at a camp near Peshawar, Pakistan under American and Chinese supervision.

According to the spokesman of the Afghanistan security department, there are more than 30 camps there, amply funded by the American CIA.

[The above item was also carried in Moscow in Bengali at 1300 GMT on 8 January 1980 and Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 8 January 1980.]

Description of Methods

ID081518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Jan 80 ID

[Text] TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin report from Kabul:

In front of us are medium and light machine guns, submachine guns, submachine guns, rifles, and rapid-fire automatics labeled "Made in United States," and "Made in China". Alongside this pile of arms are fat parcels of pamphlets and leaflets calling for the overthrow of the popular system established in Afghanistan following the April revolution.

All this has been confiscated from members of counterrevolutionary bands infiltrated into the republic's territory from abroad and taken prisoner by the Afghan troops or arrested by the state security organs.

At the security headquarters today we were shown not only the equipment of the bandit formations which ceaselessly carry out armed raids on sovereign Afghanistan's territory but also several members of the routed counterrevolutionary groups. One of them is (Abdol Malik). This former criminal fled from Afghanistan to Pakistan, where he soon found himself behind bars for criminal offenses. He said that a representative of the counterrevolutionary Afghan emigrees had offered him freedom, conditional upon his agreeing to become a member of an armed detachment being formed for subversive operations against Democratic Afghanistan.

Having secured (Malik's) consent, the new masters sent him for training at a special military camp near Peshawar in Pakistan where, for several months, he underwent special preparation under the guidance of American and Chinese instructors. After that the bandit group of which Malik had become a member was secretly transferred to Afghanistan with the task of terrorizing the population, carrying out subversive propaganda and preventing the implementation of the land reform by any means, including arson and murder.

Two other members of the bandit formations are (Abdollah Gol) and (Abdollah Basir). Both of them emigrated to Pakistan, having succumbed to the counterrevolutionary propaganda which was mounted in the country by feudal lords and other reactionary elements. Soon they consented to being trained in the special camps where, like (Malik), they were also trained by American and Beijing instructors who taught them the skills of using various types of arms and explosives. The bandits did not manage to use their knowledge gained from the agents of the CIA and Beijing special services. They were disarmed by the Afghan security organs. Recently imperialist reactionary circles have mounted a frenzied campaign of slander trying to blacken Afghanistan, [passage indistinct]

AFGHAN TRIBAL AFFAIRS MINISTER INTERVIEWED

ID091036 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 9 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, January 9, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Leonid Biryukov report:

Messages from elders and chiefs of various tribes populating Afghanistan are being received by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These messages express complete support for the new leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and for the vast and truly revolutionary program that it has advanced, the program whose implementation promotes all-round strengthening of unity and brotherhood of all peoples of Afghanistan, raising of the living standards of the people, Minister for Borders and Tribal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Faiz Mohammad told the TASS correspondents.

Afghanistan's population of over 15 million includes about three million nomads, mainly Pushtu tribes. The biggest among them are tribal groups of Durrani, Gilzai, Karani, Wazir, Shinwart. Seeking to disunite the Afghan people, to hamper its struggle for a better life, imperialists and their flunkeys have long been making a stake on setting some tribes against others, on opposing tribes to the central government.

Afghanistan's external enemies continue this antipopular subversive policy even now. But in the present conditions when the April revolution has entered a new stage characterized by the strengthening of unity of the entire people, the majority of the tribes come to realize ever more clearly who are their enemies and who are their friends.

They express the readiness and resolve to join in the nationwide struggle for the implementation of progressive revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan. Characteristic in this respect is the statement of one of the most esteemed chiefs of Pushtu tribes Ghafar Khan. "The April revolution opened the road to happy life to all Afghans, no matter to what tribe they belong", he said.

The revolutionary Government of Afghanistan is working out a broad program of measures aimed at improving the life of the tribes and the tribes on their part, show ever more actively their resolve and striving to participate in building new life together with the entire people, Faiz Mohammad said in conclusion.

ADN INTERVIEW WITH AFGHAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER KESHTMAND NOTED

LD071248 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin, January 7, TASS--We assess the hostile campaign started by U.S. imperialism against our country and its fraternal relations with the Soviet Union as direct interference in our internal affairs, said deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Sultan Ali Keshtmand speaking in an ADN agency interview in Kabul. The Soviet Union has always given Afghanistan generous and disinterested economic, technical, cultural, political and moral support. This fully accords with our national interests. It is precisely in this aspect that one shall view the military aid rendered by the USSR to us on the basis of the treaties concluded.

As a result of the anti-national and anti-democratic policy pursued by the Amin regime, as a result of imperialist intervention, our country's economic independence was in stagnation. The negative consequences of that policy were very hard. Now among the most important tasks facing our country is ensuring our national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The government of Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party set itself the aim of creating a system of truly democratic administration, of eliminating the influence of imperialist monopolies in the country and developing independent national economy.

The disinterested aid received by us from the socialist countries will help us achieve the aims set, the deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stressed.

'WORLD PRESS' BLAMES AFGHAN REBEL SUPPORT ON U.S., PRC

LD081536 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 8, TASS--The world press cites ever new testimony showing that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have broad support from Washington and Beijing which supply that scum with arms.

In close collaboration, American imperialists and Chinese expansionists, writes the Cyprus newspaper KHARAYI, financed, armed and sent counter-revolutionaries to Afghanistan. Now, the newspaper writes, Washington considers China as a transit point for the transfer of arms necessary for aggression against the progressive regime in Afghanistan.

Special services of the United States, Britain and China, writes the Indian newspaper JAN JUG, use the Pakistani territory for training gangs of terrorists out of counterrevolutionary elements. Committing raids on the Afghan territory, bandits brutally kill civilians and inflict a considerable material damage.

The American newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL admits that Pakistan is a training centre and a refuge for tens of thousands counterrevolutionaries who make raids on Afghanistan.

The aim of these designs of international imperialism and reaction, writes the Palestinian newspaper AL-QAIDA, is to subjugate Afghanistan to their power again, but these plans are doomed to failure. The Afghan people are ready to defend, arms in hand, their right to follow the path they have chosen.

Western Media Reports

LD091154 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 9, TASS--Washington and Beijing are carrying out a large-scale interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs, financing and arming groupings of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries for the struggle against the legitimate government. The American T.V. company NBC showed a reportage from a special camp on the Pakistan territory in which thousands of counterrevolutionaries receive military training. The newspaper DAILY WORLD writes that officers of the Chinese Army train the Afghan bandits in the camps in the region of the Pakistani-Afghan border. Numerous armed groups of counter-revolutionaries have been trained in them and then sent to the Afghan territory. The newspaper points out that such gangs are also being trained in China, particularly in Xinjiang.

The Beijing leaders make no secret of the anti-Afghan actions. According to the British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC, the question of stepping up support to the enemies of the Afghan revolution was discussed with the Chinese leadership in Beijing by visiting U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown. The BBC indicates that the sides took a decision on joint assistance to the counter-revolutionaries.

The As-Sadat regime has also joined in the machinations of the imperialist powers and the counter-revolutionary rabble against the people's Afghanistan. The British TIMES indicates that several centres for training bandits have already been set up on the Egyptian territory.

Leaders of the armed units are taking frenzied efforts to expand the circle of their patrons. According to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, they requested arms deliveries from Britain.

PAKISTANI PRESS EXPRESSES CONCERN AT U.S. PLANS FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD082120 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, January 8, TASS--It is under the pressure of the United States that the Pakistani press appears [as received] in a considerable measure from anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet positions. But some press media express at the same time just, sober considerations as regards the plans hatched by the United States to use Pakistan's territory as a bridgehead for interventionist actions against Afghanistan. The authors of some articles point out that certain concern is felt in Pakistan in connection with the statements by USA about its readiness to send military units to Pakistan under the pretext of its "defence" from the nonexistent "Soviet menace".

The idea is also expressed that Pakistan should seek establishing mutual understanding with the neighbour countries: with the Soviet Union, India and Afghanistan and carefully study the aims pursued by the proposals by the United States of military aid with due regard for the national interests of Pakistan and the possible consequences.

The VIEWPOINT weekly writes among other things that Pakistan should avoid any interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Pakistan must concentrate efforts on normalising relations with Afghanistan, the weekly notes. The policy of friendship vis-a-vis our Western neighbour suits our interests best.

The VIEWPOINT warns that the aim of the USA, which is whipping up the so-called "Afghan issue" and is imposing military assistance to Pakistan consists in increasing its military presence in that region.

'IMPERIALISM,' BEIJING ACCUSED OF NURTURING AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTION

ID081123 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Viktor Tsoppi article under the rubric "Pulse of the Week": "Afghanistan: Rebuff for Revolution's Enemies"]

[Text] The final days of last year were marked by important events in Afghanistan's life. A crushing blow was struck against international reactionary forces which were trying to push the Afghan people off the bright trail of freedom and independence blazed by the 1978 April revolution. This revolution sharply changed the course of Afghanistan's age-old history. It created the conditions for solving complex socioeconomic problems--eliminating the monstrous economic and cultural backwardness, creating an independent national economy, carrying out industrialization and modernizing agriculture. Even the first steps in this direction brought the majority of the Afghan people onto the revolution's side.

But, as has long been known, a revolutionary action always meets with a counterrevolutionary reaction. Afghanistan's experience has also borne this out. While the majority of the country's population, until then oppressed and without rights, saw the April revolution as their revolution, an insignificant privileged minority reacted to it with hatred. The remnants of the aristocracy, inconsolable monarchists, leftist extremists, extreme nationalists and certain reactionary representatives of the Muslim clergy joined in acting against the first people's state in Afghanistan's history.... But that was not the main point. Of itself this motley and assorted conglomerate would have been incapable of resisting the revolutionary people and would have long since disintegrated were it not for comprehensive external support that grew with every month, with every day.

The counterrevolutionary conspiracy was an international conspiracy. It was headed, in close collaboration, by imperialism and the Beijing aspirants to hegemony in Asia. The United States supplied weapons to the gangs of counterrevolutionary mercenaries, mainly via Pakistan. At military camps specially created on Pakistani territory experienced instructors from the U.S. CIA carried out combat training of the terrorists and at the same time ideological indoctrination while Chinese "people's war specialists" trained their proteges in Xinjiang. Then these people were moved to Afghan territory where it was their duty, stopping at nothing, to prevent at all costs the implementation of any reforms and measures in the interests of the working people's masses.

In December 1979 it finally became clear that extensive and blatant foreign interferences in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and UN member were taking place. The aim is to torpedo the republic's independence, restore the omnipotence of the feudal lords and bourgeoisie and restore international imperialism's economic and strategic political positions in Afghanistan.

A real, clear external threat loomed over the country's security. It was all the more difficult for the Afghan people to avert this threat because the despotic regime of personal power forcibly established by Amin was causing increasing tension in the country, was leading to intolerable violence and terror and was provoking fratricidal carnage that, of course, in no way accorded with either the revolution's tasks or the interests of those who had accomplished it--Afghan working people. An internal threat was added to the external imperialist threat.

The vigilant Afghan people who paid dearly for their national and social freedom boldly came to the defense of their gains and their future. The imported counterrevolution failed. The April revolution is continuing, despite furious anti-Afghan and, as was to be expected, anti-Soviet hysteria in the West and China which goes beyond all bounds. Of course, the present situation in no way suits the Afghan revolution's enemies and they are reluctant to come to terms with the collapse of their revanchist plans. That is why the recordbreakers for interference in the internal affairs of Asian, African and Latin American peoples are clamoring to the whole wide world about... "Soviet interference" in Afghanistan. Yes, that is how, disdaining all logic--or, to be more accurate, subscribing to their own imperialist logic--they venture to interpret the fact that the Soviet Union's Government met the insistent request for aid made to it by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which found itself in a critical situation as a result of unceremonious foreign interference.

It all looks as though Washington, London and Beijing just did not know that the Soviet Union and Afghanistan signed a friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty back in December 1978. It may be recalled that Article 4 of this treaty enshrines the provision that the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan "will consult and with both sides' agreement, take appropriate measures with a view to insuring the two countries' security, independence and territorial integrity"--that is, everything encroached on by precisely those people who are today "waxing indignant" and "protesting" so melodramatically.

But we, gentlemen--how can we get this into your heads at last--unlike you, never play it dirty. We are faithful to our duty. We are convinced that a promise is a promise, although so often you prove that for your money speaks louder than any norms of decency in your relations with other states. A treaty is a treaty. It must be fulfilled. Which is what we are doing. As L.I. Brezhnev has said, we are linked with Afghanistan "not merely by good-neighborliness, but by a deep, sincere and firm friendship permeated by the spirit of comradeliness and revolutionary solidarity."

Today the whole world can see for itself that that is not an abstract rhetorical formula.

So People's Afghanistan has stood firm in an extremely grim struggle against its enemies. The country's leaders have loudly proclaimed their dedication to the principle of good relations with all countries, relating ruling out any inequality, any type of interference in internal affairs. Of course, the struggle will continue--and it will not be an easy one. But complete certainty can be expressed that the courageous Afghan people will succeed in defending the April revolution's gains and the new Afghanistan's sovereignty, independence and national dignity.

U.S., PRC RESPONSE TO AFGHAN REVOLUTION CRITICIZED

NC081630 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Dear listeners: Recently the U.S. propaganda network, coupled with the energetic participation of the White House, has started to spread malicious propaganda on the incidents in Afghanistan. It is clear that the formulators of these activities want to mislead social circles of the world and especially of Iran. Radio Moscow will broadcast a series of article entitled: "The Truth on the Incidents in Afghanistan" and we invite our dear listeners to hear the first part of this series.

Incidents during the past few months clearly showed that the intensification of the [word indistinct] activities of world imperialist forces, especially the United States and the Afghan domestic reactionary forces, which had started vast opposition against Democratic Afghanistan, endangered the fruits of revolution reaped by the people of Afghanistan as well as the results of the devoted and heroic efforts of the majority of Afghan toilers to create a new life. The April 1978 revolution, as result of which the corrupt feudal regime was overthrown, opened the path toward a true rebirth of this historic nation.

From its first days, the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan faced various complicated problems, such as wiping out feudalism in the villages, modernizing agriculture, accelerating national economic development--especially of major industries--and improving the people's standard of living and welfare.

With the implementation of land reform, about 300,000 landless or poor farmers received land. Millions of farmers were freed from the oppression of feudal masters and usurers. The farmers' living conditions also changed and they formed unions.

Much has been done toward a cultural revolution as well. During a period of only 1 year, more than 600 schools and educational centers have been established and about 1 million adults are studying in special night classes. For the first time in the history of Afghanistan, children of major tribes within the country are taught in their mother tongue.

The profound and basic revolutionary reforms in Afghanistan, implemented according to the wishes of the Afghanistan people, have met with the opposition of domestic and foreign forces which disagree with the Afghan revolution and, as a result of this, progress in revolutionary development has become difficult to a certain extent.

The enemies of Democratic Afghanistan knew that with each new step Afghanistan took toward the construction of a basis for a new life, it was severing, with ever-increasing determination, its bonds with the past and finding a lasting freedom from the bonds of colonialist and imperialist oppression and dependence. Landlords, supporters of the monarchy, tribal heads, and reactionary religious leaders--in short, all those who as a result of the April revolution were deprived of excessive lands, pillaged wealth and improper strength and concessions--united in order to reestablish the old regime and turn back the wheels of history. The counterrevolutionaries were united with imperialist circles in their apparent dissatisfaction over the fact that as a result of its revolution Afghanistan chose the path toward the establishment of true independence and the implementation of porgressive social reforms.

Imperialist circles, which from the very first days of the Afghan revolution chose the policy of strangling this young democratic republic, did not refrain from using any means in their efforts to neutralize the progressive social and economic reforms in Afghanistan and overtly invited the Afghan reactionary circles, which had not accepted the April Revolution, to revolt. Imperialist circles which participated directly in acts of intervention in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan and bore the expenses of such activities cannot accept the fact that they have lost Afghanistan, which was a suitable strategic steppingstone for adventurism along the southern borders of the Soviet Union. As we know, there was a time when Afghanistan was used as a base for effective destructive activities against the newly-formed Soviet republic and for the dispatch of crushing forces (basmaci) and terrorist groups.

Even though that era is long past, it is interesting to see how international reaction has used the same method of border instigations and dispatch of armed hooligan bands against Afghanistan itself. The imperialists hoped, through destructive activities aimed at Afghanistan and the implementation of their plans to conquer that country, to use it as a base for their activities against Iran. Apparently Beijing is dissatisfied with Kabul's peaceful foreign policy and the daily-increasing friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, the latter's resistance to the domineering policy of China and to the overt efforts of Beijing to impose its domination over newly-independent countries--and it has openly adopted a hostile attitude toward the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Brown's present visit to Beijing and his talks with the Chinese leaders show that U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists are uniting more and more in joint actions against Asian nations. For instance, the New York TIMES, while recalling the fact that China is presently sending arms to warring units in Afghanistan, insolently invites Beijing leaders to deliver arms, on a larger scale, to the enemies of the Afghan people.

Toward the implementation of their plots aimed against the Afghan revolution, imperialist and reactionary forces are using neighboring Pakistan on a vast scale. We shall discuss this in our next talk.

NOVIKOV CONTRASTS PROGRESSIVE, REACTIONARY RESPONSE TO AFGHAN EVENTS

LD081225 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 1 Signed to Press 3 Jan, 31 Dec 79-6 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[N.Novikov "International Commentary": "Afghanistan: The April Revolution Continues"]

[Text] The last days of 1979 will go down in the history of Afghanistan as a portentous milestone. It was during precisely those historic days that the Afghan revolution entered its new stage.

In April 1978, as is known, Afghanistan's working people staged a revolution under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party and took the country's destiny into their own hands. A line was drawn under the difficult past of Afghanistan--one of the most ancient countries in Central Asia. The Afghan people had eked out a miserable existence. Medieval obscurantism, tyrannical rule by feudal lords, bondage, poverty and lack of rights were the lot of the working person. The Afghan people overthrew the corrupt system and began creating a new life. The April revolution created conditions to resolve complex socioeconomic problems--to liquidate the country's backwardness, create an independent national economy, to industrialize and develop agriculture. Afghanistan's broadest masses supported the revolution as their own vital cause.

This aroused the bestial anger of external and internal enemies of the revolutionary Afghan people. They did not conceal their intention to do everything to knock Afghanistan from its chosen path. External imperialist forces entered into direct collusion with internal counterrevolutionary forces. The counterrevolutionary conspiracy against People's Afghanistan was headed by imperialism and the Beijing aspirants to hegemony in Asia, cooperating closely with each other. The foreign press cites numerous instances of direct CIA involvement in training Afghan rebels. "Knights of the cloak and dagger" who had become skilled at black deeds in Muslim states--the Americans (Lin Robinson), (Rodzhers Brok), (Vanan Devid) and others--were sent to countries neighboring Afghanistan. In military camps set up on Pakistani territory these "very experienced instructors" from the CIA carried out not only the combat training of terrorists but also their ideological indoctrination. Chinese "specialists in people's war" also endeavored not to fall behind the Americans in this dishonorable business. They trained their agents in Xinjiang and then dispatched them onto the territory of People's Afghanistan.

Imperialist forces continued all the time to step up their interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Constant armed incursions from outside jeopardized the country's independence. This was precisely why the Afghan Government repeatedly asked for the Soviet Union's support, including the rendering of military aid, during 1978-1979. For a while the Soviet Government refrained from satisfying those requests in the belief that the imperialists would be convinced of the irreversibility of the changes which had occurred in Afghanistan and would not overstep a certain line.

But the facts attested to the opposte. A real, visible threat hung over Afghanistan's security. It was all the more difficult for the Afghan people to avert that threat because reaction had found an aide to realize its perfidious designs within Afghanistan's very leadership, in a traitor to the Afghan people--Amin. He had usurped power by preparing and mounting a veritable conspiracy against N. Taraki, had established a bloody dictatorial regime and eliminated all who disagreed with him. He destroyed without trial or investigation more than 600 of Afghanistan's politicians and public figures. Amin in fact sided with the enemies of the April revolution.

Under the very difficult conditions of the threat of external interference and terror inside the country the Afghan people and their revolutionary vanguard--the People's Democratic Party--rose up against imperialist aggression and against the usurper. They were fully resolved to defend their revolutionary gains.

Afghanistan's new government headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolution Council, once again put an urgent request to the Soviet Union for immediate aid and assistance in the struggle against external aggression. The Soviet Union decided to satisfy that request and to send to Afghanistan a limited Soviet military contingent which will be used exclusively to assist in repulsing armed interference from outside. It was emphasized here that the Soviet contingent will be fully withdrawn from Afghanistan after the reason which gave rise to the need for this action has ceased to exist.

The world's progressive public hails the measures taken by Afghanistan's party and state leadership to protect the country's sovereignty and independence and resolutely advocates respect for the Afghan people's inalienable right to collective and individual self-defense. The slander campaign mounted by imperialist and Maoist propaganda against the Soviet Union's lawful aid to the Afghan people--aid in accordance with the UN Charter--is aimed at diverting the people's and states' attention from the aggressive actions of imperialist circles in the Middle and Near East and the Beijing hegemonists in Southeast Asia. The progressive foreign press points out that in adopting the decision to give Afghanistan military assistance the Soviet Union proceeded from the commonality of the two countries' interests in questions of security as recorded in the 1978 friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty and from the interests of preserving peace in that region.

It is very significant that the voices of the Washington administration and NATO Secretary General Luns, of the Bavarian extremist Strauss and the Beijing hegemonists stand out clearly in this discordant chorus of malicious slanderers who are trying to cast aspersions on Democratic Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. What a company to have assembled: They are furious because their intrigues against the new Afghanistan and their aggressive designs are failing.

Despite the frantic anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria in the West and in China, which goes beyond all bounds, the April revolution is continuing in Afghanistan. As the Eastern saying goes: Dogs bark but the caravan goes on its way. There is no doubt that the courageous Afghan people will be able to defend the gains of the April revolution and the sovereignty, independence and national dignity of Democratic Afghanistan.

GLAZUNOV: 'FOREIGN AGGRESSION' ENDANGERED AFGHANISTAN'S EXISTENCE

LD081858 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] Since it is Washington that has triggered off the noisy, slanderous campaign around the events in Afghanistan, I'd like to point out that American troops are stationed in dozens of countries around the world and Washington considers this the usual thing. But when at the request of the Afghan Government a limited Soviet military contingent was introduced into Afghanistan under the agreement between the two countries Washington flew into a rage. Under American pressure, the United Nations Security Council had to discuss the imaginary question of the situation in Afghanistan--this in spite of the protest and will of the Afghan Government which considered this debate as direct interference in its internal affairs.

There have been cases in history of the United Nations when the Security Council, an international body designed to uphold peace and struggle against aggression, has been ill-used to this extent. On many occasions the Afghan Government has announced that it invited the Soviet military contingent to help the young republic rebuff foreign armed invasion, (?because) immediately after the April revolution of 1978, Afghanistan became the object of such interference. It was initiated by those who are now talking the loudest about Soviet military aid to the Afghan Republic, Washington and Beijing. Their hostile actions against Afghanistan are amazingly in accord. It is no coincidence that the chief of the Pentagon, Harold Brown, is now staying in Beijing and coordinating joint anti-Afghan actions with Chinese leaders.

The other day, journalists in Kabul were given an opportunity to meet a group of counterrevolutionaries taken prisoner. They had been trained in Pakistan and equipped with American and Chinese arms. There are scores of special bases in Pakistan financed by the American Central Intelligence Agency. American and Chinese instructors train their armed gangs for subversive activities in Afghanistan. Over the past few months, an undeclared war was going on to overthrow the popular government in Afghanistan.

The British DAILY TELEGRAPH has said that at the end of last October the invaders conducted military operations in 12 out of 28 provinces of Afghanistan. The scope of the foreign aggression became such that the very existence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was endangered. In this situation, at the request of the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union gave it military aid. It is meant solely for rebuffing the foreign aggression, and as soon as the reason for this action disappears, Soviet troops will leave Afghanistan.

The rage of the enemies of the Afghan revolution is quite understandable, but there is less and less hope that they can undermine the popular government in Afghanistan and use this country as a beachhead in an area which has mesmerized the United States because of its oil.

VAN TIEN DUNG DISCUSSES SOVIET-SRV SOLIDARITY

LD070937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Article by General Van Tien Dung, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chief of general staff of the Vietnam People's Army, under the rubric "Vietnam People's Army Is 35 Years Old": "In the Struggle for Freedom and Independence"]

[Excerpt] After the hard 30 years of war the Vietnamese Army and people which had enthusiastically set about liquidating the grave consequences of wartime were again obliged to take up arms to defend their motherland to repel the aggression from China which had merged closely with the United States and other reactionary forces and was pursuing a policy of hegemonism and great-power expansionism. Our country's army and people reliably defended their motherland's southwest border and helped the Kampuchean patriots to overthrow Pol Pot's bloody dictatorial regime which, on instructions from Beijing, had pursued a policy of genocide in Kampuchea for almost 4 years.

When the Beijing leadership's clique of reactionaries launched an army of more than 600,000 men against Vietnam on the border of 6 of our northern provinces, the entire country's army and people under the slogan "There Is Nothing Dearer Than Independence and Freedom" rose resolutely to defend their motherland--Socialist Vietnam. After 30 days of fierce fighting victory was won over the Chinese aggressors. Our people proved again their right to sovereignty and to the country's territorial integrity.

The reactionary clique of the Beijing leadership suffered a grave defeat but to this day it has not abandoned its plans to weaken and annex our country, for penetration and expansion in Southeast Asia and for the subordination of this region's countries. Our army's paramount and sacred task is the defense of the socialist fatherland. And this requires more than ever before that we devote all our efforts to building a regular, modern, well-trained people's army, to creating powerful reserves, and to strengthening nationwide defense in order to deal a fitting retaliatory blow against any aggressor, to vanquish him in the very first battles and to defend our beloved motherland reliably.

The Vietnamese revolution has achieved great victories, but for Socialist Vietnam to become a powerful and prosperous country we still have to surmount great difficulties and obstacles. And the main obstacle now is the anti-Vietnamese policy of the reactionary Beijing leadership which has merged closely with the policy of imperialism. Vietnamese soil has again become the site of a historic clash between the force of revolution and the new reactionary force of the present day. On the front lines of socialism in Southeast Asia, just as in the past Vietnam is now, together with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, strengthening combat solidarity for the sake of common interests and the interests of each fraternal country, and has become a powerful obstacle on the path of China's expansionist aspirations in Southeast Asia.

Guided by the course of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] advanced at its fourth congress and by the decisions of subsequent VCP Central Committee plenums, Vietnam's army and people will undoubtedly thwart all the plans of the Chinese aggressors and of international reaction.

The Vietnamese nation has never had such great power and strength at its disposal for building and defending its motherland as it has now. This might and strength are compounded from the efforts of our independent, unified country marching along the path of socialism; from the efforts of our party and entire people and the army united by their common will; from the might of the people's army forces which are being transformed into a modern regular army. [paragraph continues]

This might and strength are compounded from the close ties of combat solidarity of the peoples and revolutionary armies of three countries--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--and from the sympathy, support and daily increasing aid of the people and armed forces of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countires, the young independent states and all progressive mankind.

Our entire people and the people's armed forces are deeply aware of the historic, epoch-making significance of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the USSR. We regard this treaty as a new step in the development and intensification of the combat solidarity between our countries and of their friendship tested over the years and as a firm guarantee of Vietnam's victories in building socialism and defending the fatherland. We assess highly the tremendous role of the USSR--the motherland of the great Lenin and the October Revolution. The Soviet Union is a reliable bulwark of peace, the faith and hope of the revolutionary and progressive forces and all oppressed peoples. Comrade Le Duan has said wholeheartedly and with great warmth: "From one generation to the next the Vietnamese people will remember forever everything the Soviet Union has done for the Vietnamese revolution and will recall Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's profound words: 'For Soviet Communists and all Soviet people solidarity with Vietnam has been and remains a dictate of their hearts and minds.'"

From the very first days of its existence, our party and all Vietnamese revolutionaries constantly turned their eyes toward the great Soviet Union. The cadre workers and servicemen of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA] painstakingly studied the experience of the heroic Soviet Army and saw in it a wonderful prototype for an army of a new kind, the army of the working class. We are glad at our Soviet friends' successes and we are proud that during the years which have elapsed the Soviet Armed Forces have made a tremendous leap in their development, achieved a high standard, and always bear worthily the title of the most progressive socialist army.

The USSR's armed forces have rendered the VPA extraordinarily powerful aid and support. We can not merely visualize this but see it with our own eyes in each of our servicemen, in each subunit, and in any corner of our beloved motherland which we defend. The combat solidarity between the armed forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, strengthened by the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and cultivated for a long time on the basis of common radiant feelings and ideals upon a sense of responsibility to our peoples and upon our internationalist duty, is continuing to develop, assuming increasingly rich forms. Officers and sailors from a detachment of USSR naval ships who visited our country last month reinforced still further the sincere and warm feelings which the Vietnamese people and army have for the Soviet Union's army and navy. This visit was an unforgettable new manifestation of our combat solidarity.

On the occasion of our traditional holiday, on behalf of all cadre workers and servicemen of the VPA, I sincerely wish the Soviet people and servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces the attainment, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of new successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, in creating the material and technical base of communism, in reliably defending the Soviet motherland and in defending peace and security in Europe and throughtout the world.

May the combat solidarity between our peoples and armies strengthen and flourish!

WESTERN PRESS TREATMENT OF SOVIET AID TO KAMPUCHEA SCORED

LD031459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Special correspondent M. Ilinskiy report: "Falsification on the Conveyer-Belt; Concerning the New York TIMES' Slanderous Fabrications"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Moscow--The duping of the U.S. reader and of the international public to the advantage of extreme reactionary imperialist circles is one of the goals of the U.S. bourgeois press which is now conducting a shameless slander campaign against the socialist countries, the national liberation movement, and the forces of peace and progress. Special "psychological warfare" services sowing misinformation and relating to various U.S. intelligence organs are in close contact with the "giants" of the U.S. press and put at their disposal false information whose main political thrust is to hinder the processes of detente.

It was precisely this orientation which was manifested yet again in James Reston's recent article in the New York TIMES and in a number of reports in the Washington POST, the TIMES and other U.S. publications. The simultaneity of these publications points to the hand of a conductor--the U.S. special services.

For greater authenticity, when speaking of the Soviet Union's policy in Southeast Asia and in Kampuchea in particular, Reston and company quote extensively the so-called U.S. intelligence data contained in a report to the U.S. President. The articles are literally larded with anti-Soviet attacks and fabrications. For instance, let us analyze the following Reston "thesis": Moscow, he writes, is, you see, not only refusing to alleviate the Kampuchean people's sufferings but is in fact blocking the distribution of food and medical supplies from other countries. This is truly a case of putting the buffalo behind the cart, as they say in the east.

Everyone knows that it is precisely the Soviet Union, loyal to its internationalist duty, which is constantly rendering all-round and effective aid to the Kampuchean people. By the beginning of November this year alone, Kampuchea had received approximately 200,000 tons of food, medical supplies and other important goods from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist countries. Support and aid for the Kampuchean people are being provided not only at the state level. The USSR's public organizations uniting tens of millions of Soviet people are rendering a large amount of selfless material aid to Kampuchea which has broken out of the blood of the Pol Pot regime, and to the country's people, who experienced the hell of the pro-Maoist experiment.

Let us cite specific figures. These were contained in the report by the USSR's permament UN representative speaking on the question of rendering humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people, and could not fail to be known to Reston. Soviet deliveries to Kampuchea this year consist of the following goods: 159,000 tons of grain products, including 70,000 tons of rice and 50,000 tons of corn; medical supplies and bandages worth R1 million; 660 motor vehicles of various kinds and buses; 50,000 tons of petroleum products; 7,800 tons of rolled ferrous metals; 5,000 tons of cement; 903 tons of paper of various sorts; 4.6 million meters of cotton and silk textiles; 250 tons of cotton yarn; 2,000 bicycles, 5,500 radio receivers and so forth.

In addition, a program has been elaborated for rendering priority aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in restoring the basic sectors of the economy, in particular health, power, communications, agriculture, forestry, education, and municipal projects.

This program provides for the restoration and commissioning of projects previously constructed by the Soviet Union and presented to the Kampuchean people as a gift--projects like the hospital of Khmer-Soviet friendship, and a higher technical institute for training skilled national cadres.

The aid given by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the Kampuchean people pursues a single goal--helping the country to overcome as rapidly as possible the colossal difficulties which were the result of imperialist aggression and which were aggravated by the period of almost 4 years during which the pro-Maoist grouping was in power in Phnom Penh.

Soviet aid is delivered to Kampuchea via all available channels--by sea, air, and land. And that is particularly important. It would be surprising if Reston and company did not know of this. But, like a naive infant, Reston clasps his hands and calls for... aircraft and airfields to be used to deliver food to the Kampuchean people. As though the aid rendered to the Kampuchean people had so far been transported by... buffalo.

Speaking seriously, surely the New York TIMES editors know that it is precisely the imperialist reactionary circles and the Beijing hegemonists who in recent months have been bringing pressure to bear on some Southeast Asian countries, compelling them to close their corridors to Soviet airliners delivering vitally important freight to Kampuchea and Vietnam.

A false "bottom" can be discerned in the malign attacks and falsifications of the bourgeois press. In speaking of the aid to Kampuchea and blowing up the "Kampuchean problem," the U.S. press is seeking to push through, disguised with various garnishes, the pro-Beijing position of support for the unquelled Pol Pot bands, to stab Socialist Vietnam in the back, and to discredit the large amount of selfless aid from the land of soviets to the heroic peoples of Indochina.

The New York TIMES complains that the Soviet Union, you see, is rendering aid to the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. But that is natural. After all, the People's Revolutionary Council controls the country's entire territory and is the sole legitimate government and expresser of the Kampuchean people's interests. And, as indicated, in the People's Republic of Kampuchea foreign minister's 5 October 1979 statement, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea expresses deep gratitude to the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist countries and movements for solidarity with the Kampuchean people for rendering prompt and important, effective aid.

Assessing the slanderous fabrications of the U.S. press, we cannot fail to see that a unique natural law is manifested: The firmer the positions of the people's power in Kampuchea, the stronger the solidarity of the fraternal peoples of Indochina, and the greater the aid rendered them by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world, then the fiercer the attacks of the enemies of peace, progress and socialism become.

The ears of the U.S. special services can be discerned behind the New York TIMES' present fabrications and the mudslinging. But light is stronger than darkness and lies will not obscure the truth. The falsifiers from the New York TIMES and other U.S. publications should not forget these facts.

YUGOSLAV PAPER ECHOES WESTERN 'SLANDER' ON USSR ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD091045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[V. Bolshakov rejoinder: "Off the Beam"]

[Text] The Yugoslav newspaper DELO has published its own commentaries on events in Afghanistan. Its reasoning boils down essentially to a repetition of the slander by imperialist propaganda which alleges that the USSR aid to the Afghan people in their struggle against foreign interference is nothing but "intervention". DELO pretends not to know of the existence of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation, in accordance with which the Soviet Government met requests made on more than one occasion by the Afghan side and sent a limited military contingent to Afghanistan. The newspaper's commentaries look even more strange because no space has been found on its pages for articles condemning the crude interference in Afghanistan's affairs by the United States and Beijing which are organizing armed attacks on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan.

What DELO does do, however, is to go into deliberations about "the upsetting of the balance" in the "crisis region" from Somalia to Southwest Asia, without noticing, evidently, that here it is repeating the concoctions of Z. Brzezinski about the "arc of instability." Such a strange coincidence of views does no credit to the editors of DELO, whose articles are blatantly off the beam.

BREZHNEV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO JABLONSKI

LD261630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Comrade Henryk Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. On the occasion of your 70th birthday, says the telegram, I am sending you sincere congratulations and wishes for good health and great success in your activity for the good of socialist Poland, in the interests of the further development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

By decree of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Jablonski has been awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor.

GROMYKO, WOJTASZEK EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD042122 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 4, TASS--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek have exchanged congratulatory telegrams.

Andrey Gromyko expresses confidence in his telegram that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries and peoples, based on the unshakable principles of socialist internationalism, profound mutual respect and trust, will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the Soviet and Polish peoples, cohesion of the socialist community, in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Emil Wojtaszek says in his telegram that Polish-Soviet relations, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, fraternity and complete mutual trust were extensively developing the 35 post-war years in all spheres of the life of the two friendly peoples thanks to the constant efforts of our Marxist-Leninist parties and their leaders--Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev. They became an important and reliable factor strengthening the socialist community. I am deeply convinced that the relations of friendship and brotherhood between Poland and the Soviet Union will further strengthen in the interests of our peoples, the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN MID-JANUARY

LD081638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS--It has been officially announced here that Emil Wojtaszek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, will visit the Soviet Union in mid-January at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

KIRILLIN INTERVIEWED IN SOFIA ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION

AU081500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 AU

[Asen Bogdanov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent, interview with Vladimir Alekseyevich Kirillin, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, given during the latter's stay in Sofia, exact date of interview not given.]

[Excerpt] Question: Vladimir Alekseyevich, what is the basic characteristic of Soviet scientific and technical achievements in 1979?

Answer: In 1979 great successes were achieved in our country, the USSR, in the scientific-technical sector. We are devoting great care to the development of nuclear power stations. This is being done despite the fact that the Soviet Union possesses great fuel resources. This year, which is just beginning, appears promising as regards the commissioning of new nuclear power stations, whose capacity will amount from 4 to 5 million kilowatt hours. This will represent a solid investment in our energy sector, and naturally will also increase the level of our scientific-technical progress.

Question: Would you like to brief our readers on the basic tasks of Soviet science and technology under the conditions of socialist economic integration in 1980, as well as within the next 5-year plan period?

Answer: I would like to mention microelectronics, which in our country as well as in a few other countries has been introduced on a particularly large scale in 1978 and 1979. In 1980 we will accomplish a decisive step forward in increasing production of microprocessing devices and microcomputers and, on this basis, we will be able to accelerate the automation of production processes.

We will continue to work for the structural improvement of our industrial sector. There are areas we must develop particularly rapidly. This pertains to the chemical industry, plastic materials production in particular, which in the USSR is so far still insufficiently developed; this causes an unnecessary, excessive use of metals. Naturally, we will not be able fully to resolve such a difficult problem within a year only, but we will proceed along this path. To put it briefly, the forthcoming 5-year plan period will be a period of improving and perfecting the efficiency of production, a period of improving quality. Such a process is also taking place in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In your country you have adopted the term "intellectualization" for this process.

Question: What is the main result of cooperation between our two countries in the sector of science and technology?

Answer: I will describe the general lines of this cooperation. It mainly started with an exchange of information; exchange of delegations and mutual briefing about work, which is being carried out in a number of scientific institutions and economic enterprises. Now we are much more advanced in the development of our cooperation. We have adopted a program on the basis of which we are working together. This, in my opinion, is the most efficient method of cooperation, although the above-mentioned forms of cooperation have by no means lost their significance and must be further developed.

We are cooperating on certain other questions as well. To put it more precisely, we are implementing the division of labor on the basis of specialization and production sharing. We have a few scientific trends that we consider as particularly important and they are placed under the direct control of our two committees, namely under the control of the Soviet and Bulgarian scientific and technological committees. The most important fact is that we have now entered the stage of more perfect forms of cooperation, forms which not only produce better mutual information, but also better results in our work. This trend of our bilateral cooperation is also reflected in the general scheme on specialization and production sharing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR in the sector of material production up to 1990. This general scheme determines the division of labor both in direct production and in the sectors of science and development, based on the present stage of both countries' development. We have created new joint organizations, as well. I am talking about the interprogram, and about the Soviet-Bulgarian design bureau, as well as about other such institutions. We are discussing questions pertaining to the creation of more such joint organizations, among which there will also be a joint Soviet-Bulgarian institute of microelectronics.

BULGARIA, CSSR, GDR, MONGOLIA DECORATE RUSAKOV ON BIRTHDAY

LD041301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Orders Awarded"]

[Text] Sofia, 1 January--The Bulgarian State Council has issued a decree awarding the Order of Georgi Dimitrov to K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for his contribution to developing and deepening comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Prague, 1 January--The Order of Victorious February has been conferred on K.V. Rusakov for his services in developing friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Berlin, 1 January--The GDR State Council has awarded K.V. Rusakov the Order of Karl Marx for his contribution to developing and deepening friendly relations between the GDR and USSR.

Ulaan Baatar, 1 January--K.V. Rusakov has been awarded the Order of Suhe Baatar for his service in strengthening Soviet-Mongolian friendship and for developing comprehensive cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU.

BREZHNEV, MARCHAIS OPEN TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD081606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Talks between the delegation of the CPSU, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, began in the CPSU Central Committee today.

Included in the CPSU delegation are: Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Included in the PCF delegation are: Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee; Lazard, member of the PCF Politburo; Mountreux and Magnon, members of the PCF Central Committee; and Lemaec, deputy head of the International Department of the PCF Central Committee.

During the talks Comrades Brezhnev and Marchais told each other of the situation in the Soviet Union and France, about the activities of the CPSU and the PCF. Both sides devoted much attention to the development of the international situation, problems of peace, disarmament and detente. Questions of relations and cooperation between the two parties were also touched upon. In the talks which passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part. The talks will be continued.

BONN SHOWS SUBSERVIENCE TO U.S. POLICY ON AFGHANISTAN

DW082145 Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 8 Jan 80 DW

[Valentin Sakharov commentary "Bonn's Policy Is Misguided"]

[Text] A glance at Bonn's political scene reveals that leading politicians in Bonn have no other concern than disregarding their own national interests and making themselves helpful to U.S. policy. In this it becomes obvious that top politicians in Bonn are concerned only with military calculations. Thus, only a few weeks ago Bonn enthusiastically approved the plan for stationing American Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, which are to be targeted on the Soviet Union. Furthermore, since the beginning of the year Bonn showed demonstrative zeal to manifest, not only subordination to the United States and its imperialist policy in the Near and Middle East as well as on Afghanistan, but also to make solid contributions to this U.S. policy. It becomes obvious that Bonn is getting involved more and more in the imperialist policy of the United States vis-a-vis the Third World as well as in Washington's militant anti-Sovietism. This policy of Bonn, based on a poor perception of reality, includes the deliberate distortion and defamation of the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in Europe and in Afghanistan. It, of late, has become one of the guiding principles of Bonn's policy.

Thus it was stated in Bonn that the Soviet military aid to Afghanistan was violating the principles of coexistence. This statement by Bonn is provocative because Bonn is aware that the Soviet Union has dispatched military units of a limited strength to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government. Bonn's statement is provocative also because Bonn knows that this Soviet assistance is in conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter providing for the inalienable right of states to collective and individual self-defense against aggression. Finally Bonn's statement is provocative because Bonn thereby interferes in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and in the latter's relations with third states. It must be clear that such distortions of Soviet policy, efforts at encouraging Washington to seek economic and military sanctions in the Near and Middle East, and Bonn's readiness to make its own contributions to imperialist expansion in that region, can serve neither the maintenance of close relations with the socialist states nor stability of the situation in the aforementioned region. "Haste makes waste," a German saying goes. What is floating enticingly before the eyes of the Federal Association of German Industry (BDI) is an intensified expansion in the countries of the Near and Middle East. This is an illusion with which not only parts of the BDI but also some Bonn politicians currently live. Thus, the situation in that region as well as in the countries of the Third World in general is being wrongly assessed. All this, along with Bonn's missile decision, will prove a boomerang which will hit the Federal Republic of Germany itself.

FRG ECONOMIC OFFICIAL NOTES BENEFICIAL TIES WITH USSR

LD081120 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, January 8, TASS--TASS correspondent, Aleksey Grigoryev, reports: "The development of economic and commercial relations between the USSR and the FRG is exceptionally advantageous for both sides. Of particular significance in this respect is the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation of the USSR and the FRG in the economy and industry, signed during the Soviet-West German summit talks in May 1978. This 25-year agreement furnished a firm foundation for bilateral mutually-advantageous contacts of our countries", Joachim Janke, the head of the East European Department of the FRG Ministry of the Economy, said in a TASS interview. Even the comparatively brief period since the signing of the agreement makes it possible to note important achievements in the development of economic cooperation of the two countries, he emphasized. Last year, Soviet exports to the FRG went up by 26 percent over 1978 which is evidence of the really splendid rate of development and great possibilities of the Soviet economy. At the same time West German deliveries to the USSR increased by 7.5 percent and the entire volume of trade between the two countries rose by over 15 percent, Joachim Janke remarked. The agreement between the FRG and the USSR, he went on to say, facilitates implementation of a number of major joint economic development projects. West German firms have already made a big contribution to the construction of the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical complex and also to the giant automobile works on the Kama. Deliveries of metallurgical, machinebuilding and chemical equipment loom large in our exports. At the same time increasing Soviet exports of natural gas and other raw materials and also finished goods to the FRG are of very great importance for our economy, Joachim Janke emphasized. FRG industrialists are interested in the further exchange of technological achievements, including the application of Soviet scientific technical experience in the metallurgy. Expansion of commercial and economic contacts and mutual market studies, Joachim Janke pointed out, were largely facilitated by the participation of Soviet foreign-trading organisations in international fairs and exhibitions held last year in Cologne, Duesseldorf, Frankfurt am Main, Hanover, and other West German towns and also representation of our firms at fairs in Moscow and other Soviet cities. The cooperation of the two countries has a firm foundation and sound prospects for the future, Joachim Janke said in conclusion.

U.S.-EGYPTIAN AIR FORCE EXERCISES 'DIRECTED AGAINST IRAN'

LD081800 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 8, TASS--Egyptian Defence Minister K. H. 'Ali disclosed, according to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report from Aswan, that the United States and Egypt held joint airforce exercises in order to explore opportunities for using Egyptian bases by aviation. This step testifies to the further strengthening of the American-Egyptian military alliance which is directed against the vital interests of the countries of the region, above all those of the Iranian revolution.

MOLDAVIA HOSTS DELEGATION OF IRANIAN EDUCATIONAL WORKERS

LD081539 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[ATEM report: "Republic's Guests"]

[Text] A delegation of Iranian educators visiting our country under the auspices of the USSR Ministry of Education has spend 5 days in Moldavia.

The guests were received at the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Education, acquainted themselves with children's and preschool institutions and schools in Kishinev and Orgeyevskiy Rayon and the republic's secondary specialized and higher educational establishments and visited the institute for improving teachers' qualifications. They also looked round the exhibits at the Museum of the History of the Moldavian CP and the republic's exhibition of national economic achievements.

The delegation is leaving for Moscow 26 December.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES EGYPTIAN STAND ON AFGHAN ISSUE

LD071850 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 7, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

The permanent representative of Egypt at the United Nations, Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, displayed a typical example of hypocrisy. Explaining why Egypt, along with the USA, demanded that the artificial "Afghan question" be discussed at the U.N. Security Council, he tried to give reasons for that step of the Egyptian Government by allusions to a certain "deep concern" which Cairo feels over the situation in Afghanistan. In his speech full of anti-Soviet attacks, the Egyptian representative asserted that the situation in Afghanistan is a threat to international peace and security in the region and in the whole world.

There is nothing surprising, though, that Egypt actively joined in the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign which is being intensively stepped up by the United States in connection with the developments in Afghanistan. Cairo has long been acting in the unsavoury role of U.S. imperialism's stooge, supporting any actions of Washington. The anti-Iranian position taken by the Egyptian authorities may serve as an eloquent evidence of that. Noteworthy is also another thing.

At a time when the Egyptian diplomat talks of necessity to uphold peace and security in that area, it is announced in Cairo that Egypt will intensify the military training of Afghan counter-revolutionaries and will give them an additional military (?and) monetary aid. In other words, Egypt, to please Washington, intends to grossly interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to give greater scope to external aggression against the Afghan revolution.

The representative of the A.R.E. at the United Nations ought to know that it is exactly such actions that are qualified by the international community as an encroachment on the country's sovereignty and, in particular, on the right of its people to choose a political and economic system it wants. If Cairo were really concerned about the interests of peace and security in the area, as the Egyptian representative assures, it would have long abandoned the miserable role of a lackey of U.S. imperialism and would have ceased interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Attack on As-Sadat

LD071918 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

["In the Role of an Instigator"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 7, TASS--Commentator Igor Berezhnikovskiy writes: President as-Sadat of Egypt continues to play the unsavoury role of a loyal executor of the will of his masters from across the ocean--the American imperialists. Following in the wake of Washington officials, he hastened to attack the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, repeating the groundless inventions about "Soviet interference in Afghanistan's affairs". As a "measure" of struggle against the mythical "Soviet threat" the Cairo ruler called for the convocation of an Islamic summit conference.

As-Sadat needed the fits of anti-Soviet hysteria in the eyes of the Islamic world in order to try to whitewash himself before the peoples whose interests he has openly betrayed.

The whole world knows, of course, that the danger of these peoples comes not from the USSR, that it was as a result of the Camp David collusion and Cairo's concessions to Washington and Tel Aviv that the Middle East crisis was not resolved but became even more acute. With As-Sadat's connivance Israel continues to entrench itself on the captured Arab territories, to create there its militarised settlements. The Tel Aviv hawks are zealously imparting a Jewish identity to Jerusalem, a city that is sacred for Muslims, and have proclaimed it the capital of their Zionist state. With As-Sadat's knowledge and consent and in pursuance of Begin's concept of the "indivisibility" of Jerusalem, the Israeli military are defiling mosques, and plundering Arab monuments of history.

In an attempt to delude the peoples of Muslim countries the Egyptian president deliberately "forgets" that representatives of more than 40 Muslim countries, who assembled for a conference in Fes last May, unanimously condemned that anti-Arab and anti-Muslim policy of the Cairo leadership, and As-Sadat's surrender to imperialism and Zionism. More than that, they decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference.

How can the peoples of the Muslim East respond to As-Sadat's incendiary and belligerent calls after all that the present Egyptian regime has done?

AS-SADAT-BEGIN TALKS AIM AT 'COORDINATING MILITARY EFFORTS'

LD072038 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Knocking Together a Military Bloc--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 7, TASS--TASS commentator Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

Four-day negotiations between Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin opened in Aswan, Egypt, today.

The question of the Israeli plan of "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians on the Israeli occupied lands, as it became clear right away, served only as a pretext for this "summit meeting". In reality, it was put to the background of the agenda. The main item is coordination of military efforts of the two countries. Yet before the opening of the negotiations Egypt and Israel vied with each other in trying to assure the United States of their readiness to open to it access to their military bases.

The Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told reporters today that Egypt was ready to give the United States access to its military bases, to give it the refuelling right, the right of using Egyptian air space and of transit of American troops via Egyptian territory. Radio Tel Aviv, in its turn, assured the United States that Israel at any time will give it the right to use its bases, and the Prime Minister Begin even expressed dissatisfaction that Egypt forestalled him and did not disclose on its intentions to this effect before.

Thus, the Aswan meeting is held mainly to tie military efforts of Egypt and Israel in the light of strategic and political interests of the United States in the Middle East region, to discuss measures which are bound to help build up U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area.

This is fully in line with the Camp David agreements which envisage the knocking together in the Middle East of a Cairo Tel Aviv military bloc spearheaded against the countries of the region which carry out an independent policy which is not to the linking of the United States.

Plans of military cooperation between Cairo and Tel Aviv, which is based on ever growing military aid from the United States, have been drawn up long ago and are widely known. Now, however, obviously on the instruction from Washington, As-Sadat and Begin are trying to tie them to the events in Afghanistan. The Minster of State for Presidential Affairs Mansur Hasan, announcing the decisions taken by As-Sadat after a conference with the top line-up of his party before the Aswan negotiations, openly stated at a press conference that Egypt intended to supply Afghan counter revolutionaries with arms and to train on its territory enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Western press rightfully qualified Egypt's decisions as the desire of the Egyptian leadership to demonstrate its loyal sentiments for Western countries, above all the United States.

Egypt and Israel have practically embarked upon discharging gendarme functions in the Middle East, laid upon them by Washington after the overthrow of the shah regime in Iran.

And the hasty readiness of Egypt and Israel to put their military bases at the disposal of the United States, if Washington decides to take military steps against Iran, and their new assurances to this score, which followed after the United States unleashed an anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign, and Egypt's intensified offensive against Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which denounced the separate Camp David deal--all this irrefutably shows that the U.S. partners in that deal are ready to give all-round support to the "gunboat policy", carried out by Washington in the Middle East and in Southwest Asia.

MUBARAK'S PRC TALKS 'DIRECTED AGAINST NATIONAL LIBERATION'

LD081004 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 8, TASS--The TASS commentator, Nikolay Baratov, writes:

Chinese and Egyptian leaders, pursuing a policy hostile to the national liberation movement and the cause of world peace, play an active part in the imperialist conspiracy against the peoples of the Middle East and Southwest Asia. This has been borne out by the talks in Beijing between Egypt's Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Maoist leaders.

Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the People's Republic of China, speaking at a reception for Mubarak, praised the As-Sadat regime's active participation in the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign, unleashed by the United States and other Western countries. Earlier, As-Sadat's government expressed its intention to send arms to the counter-revolutionary gangs, operating against the lawful government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and this also met with Beijing's approval.

China, in turn, dies its utmost to encourage the anti-Arab course of the As-Sadat regime, which lays claim to the role of imperialist policeman in the Middle East and in Africa. After Egypt deserted from the all-Arab front of struggle against Israeli aggression and embarked upon the road of separate deals with Tel Aviv, the contacts between the People's Republic of China and the As-Sadat regime were markedly activated. Beijing's favourable attitude found an expression in specific actions: deliveries of armaments and military hardware to Egypt.

The question of Chinese-Egyptian military cooperation is one of the main issues at Mubarak's talks in China. It is common knowledge that Cairo and Beijing have already stuck a deal envisaging the delivery to Egypt of war planes, tanks, anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles, fire arms and spares for military hardware.

The Arab countries understand full well why Beijing is arming the Egyptian forces and against whom these arms are spearheaded. China carries through an unfriendly policy vis-a-vis the Arab nation, 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign affairs secretary, said at the fifth regular session of the General People's Committee of Libya in Tripoli. At a time when the whole world, including the United Nations and the non-aligned movement, denounced the capitulatory agreements signed between Egypt and Israel, China sent 90 war planes and other weaponry to Egypt, At-Turayki emphasized.

Any military aid to Egypt is directed against the Palestinian revolution, all the Arab nation, Africa and the countries of the Third World, for the Egyptian president has more than once expressed his desire and readiness to discharge the duty of policeman in the region and to defend the interests of the imperialist states.

PRAVDA'S GEYVANDOV INTERVIEWS YASIR 'ARAFAT

LD071321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[K. Geyvandov dispatch: "Will for Victory"]

[Text] Beirut--At the invitation of Mahmud Labadi, one of the leaders of the PLO Information Department we traveled to a Palestinian refugee camp. It is on the southern outskirts of Beirut. Similar camps are located in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. But this meeting was particularly moving. On 1 January the Palestinian people celebrate the resistance movement's 15th anniversary. Familiarization with the life of the camp, with the aspirations of its inhabitants--all this convinces you again that the Palestinians' will to struggle has not been broken, that they are fully determined to achieve the restoration of their legitimate rights.

"My family have been refugees for over 30 years now," a thickset, gray-haired Palestinian named Abu Ibrahim tells us. "We ourselves are from Jaffa. First we came to Jordan and then here. We have realized from our own bitter experience that the way back to our homes lies through struggle and sacrifices. The dream of returning home lives in the soul of every Palestinian and is transmitted from generation to generation."

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat told your correspondent about the results of the year for the Palestine resistance movement. As is well known, he said, immediately after the signing of the "peace treaty" between Israel and Egypt the Israeli military in fact unleashed a war to destroy peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian inhabitants in south Lebanon. However, the Palestinians, together with the Lebanese National-Patriotic Forces, rebuffed these onslaughts. Tel Aviv's shameless actions showed that the Egyptian-Israeli so-called "peace treaty" is a military-police alliance and not a step on the path of a just settlement of the crisis in the Near East, as the U.S. administration asserts.

The Palestinian people in the Israeli-occupied lands, Y. 'Arafat noted, are also continuing under the PLO's leadership a resolute struggle against the attempts by the parties to the Camp David compact to impose "administrative autonomy" on them.

The Camp David agreements have been condemned by the Arab peoples, the world public and progressive forces. As a result of the decisions of the pan-Arab summit conferences in Baghdad and Tunis, As-Sadat's capitulationist regime has been totally isolated. At the conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Havana the representatives of over 90 countries condemned and rejected the Camp David agreements. The majority of delegations at the last UN General Assembly session took a similar stand. All this promoted a better understanding in the world of the goals and tasks of the Arab people of Palestine. It may be noted with satisfaction that last year new states and peoples joined the millions-strong army of those in solidarity with us.

The Palestinian people, Y. 'Arafat continued, noted with special gratitude that our loyal friend the entire great Soviet Union stands in the vanguard of the forces which invariably support the just struggle to restore their flouted national rights and the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli military alliance, which presents a grave threat to peace throughout the world.

The PLO, our interlocutor said in conclusion, is fully determined to carry through the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate rights to a victorious conclusion. We look to the future with optimism and we believe that the day is not far off when the Palestinians, like the other peace-loving peoples, will win the right to self-determination, to return to their families and homes and to create an independent, national state.

UK GOVERNOR USES RHODESIAN FORCES AGAINST PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD081330 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The situation in Rhodesia is getting aggravated more and more as the result of provocative strategems of the British colonial authorities and the Smith-Muzorewa clique. The British governor, Lord Soames, already openly directs the actions of Rhodesian punitive troops. According to his order, troops that earlier were subordinated to the illegal regime in Salisbury are now concentrating in the area of the border with Mozambique. According to reports from the Rhodesian capital, Rhodesia's security forces, on an instruction of the British governor, abandoned their bases for the first time since the cease-fire agreement entered into force on 28 December and (?were thrown) to aid the police who continue reprisals against the advocates of a genuine settlement. As a result of the reprisals 52 people lost their lives, according to a British spokesman. In this connection the British FINANCIAL TIMES writes today that Britain intends to do away with guerrilla forces as soon as possible and set aside the accusations against Rhodesian forces for an indefinite time.

One of the tasks of Lord Soames and the allied Smith-Muzorewa clique at the present stage is to prevent hundreds of thousands of Zimbabwe refugees from entering their native land from neighboring countries for participation in the elections. Against the returning people weapons (?have been) openly used on the plea of combatting lawlessness, the slogan put forward by Lord Soames himself.

At the same time the British governor up till now has not fulfilled a number of important promises. Thus up to 15,000 political prisoners whom the British authorities should release under the London agreement continue languishing in Rhodesia's prisons. Characterizing the state of affairs in the country, observers emphasize that, acting in close contact with London, the Smith-Muzorewa clique is trying to bring about chaos in Rhodesia and provoke a direct armed interference by the Republic of South Africa which repeatedly stated that it would invade Rhodesia if the order there is disrupted.

Speaking in the Rhodesian capital yesterday, Muzorewa threatened with unleasing a civil war if the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe wins the elections.

South African servicemen among Rhodesian troops take part in punitive operations. According to reports from Pretoria, the prime minister of the Republic of South Africa, Pieter Botha, admitted the presence of South African Armed Forces in Rhodesia's territory. This was at the same time also confirmed by a spokesman of the British governor in Salisbury. Puma helicopters, DC-3 Dakota planes, howitzers, armored personnel carriers and other NATO made equipment are in service with units of the Republic of South Africa.

Observers' opinion is that such admissions confirm the world press reports about collusion between the United States, Britain and the Republic of South Africa directed toward the possible use of a South African intervention corps to save the neocolonialist Muzorewa regime if guerrillas win the elections. An understanding on that score was reached in Washington last month during U.S. President Carter's meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. There London received Washington's official assurances of support for any step with the aim of keeping the Patriotic Front away from power.

CUBAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN MOSCOW

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD041457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text of telegram from L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and from A.N. Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, to Fidel Castro Ruz, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, conveying greetings on the anniversary of the Cuban revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On the Cuban Liberation Day holiday, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of ministers and all the Soviet people send to you, to the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic and to the fraternal Cuban people warm greetings and cordial congratulations. The Cuban revolution occupies a prominent and worthy place among the noteworthy events of the 20th century. Its victory has served and continues to serve as a source of spiritual enthusiasm and confidence in their own strength for many peoples embarking upon the path of national liberation and progressive social transformations. Developing in the complex and difficult conditions of the imperialist blockade, the Cuban revolution--which met with the unswerving, active support of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism--inspired the working people to great deeds.

The Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the historic achievement of the Cuban people in the sphere of socialist reconstruction of life, in the development of the economy, culture, education and health, in the education of the young generation of the builders of the new society.

The Republic of Cuba has won great prestige throughout the world by its internationalist solidarity with peoples struggling for liberty and independence, by its policy of peace and constructive international cooperation. Great is Cuba's contribution to the activity of the movement of nonalined states, to the success of the sixth summit conference of that movement, which was held in Havana. It is with satisfaction that we observe the broad, all-round development of Soviet-Cuban cooperation, and the strengthening of fraternity and friendship between our peoples on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism.

The holiday marking the victory of the revolution of 1 January 1959 meets with a warm response in the hearts of Soviet people. We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and all citizens of the republic, great successes in the construction of a socialist society, in fulfillment of the important tasks posed by the First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. Accept also our sincere wishes for happiness and well-being to the people of Cuba on the occasion of the new year of 1980.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

Ustinov Greetings

LD071029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text of greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Defense minister, to Gen Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, Councils of State and Ministers first vice president, and Revolutionary Armed Forces minister]

[Text] To Comrade Army General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba:

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I wholeheartedly congratulate you and the Revolutionary Armed Forces personnel on Cuba's national holiday--Liberation Day.

We note with profound satisfaction that the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, have achieved considerable successes in the country's socioeconomic development and the consolidation of its defense capability.

On this holiday Soviet servicemen wish their Cuban brothers in arms new successes in combat and political training in the interests of the reliable defense of their people's peaceful constructive labor.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Moscow Ceremony

LD081251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Fraternal Cuba's Holiday"]

[Text] The Cuban revolution was a graphic manifestation of the triumph of Marxist-Leninist theory and revolutionary practice and it wrought very deep social transformations. This was mentioned at a 3 January ceremony to mark Liberation Day--the 21st anniversary of Cuba's revolution--attended by representatives of the Moscow public.

V.A. Sayushev, first vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, who delivered the report, noted that since the victory of the revolution the working people of the Island of Freedom have achieved tremendous successes in all spheres of political, economic and social life. The successes in building socialism and the coordinated actions with the USSR and the other socialist countries promote the further enhancement of Cuba's role in world politics and the strengthening of its positions in the international arena.

Antonio Nunez Jimenez, Cuban vice minister of culture, stated at the meeting that the Cuban revolution is a continuation of the cause of Great October. The Cuban and Soviet peoples are linked by ties of indestructible friendship, the fraternal cooperation of their communist parties, full unity of views and loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

K.F. Ilyashenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials and Severro Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

Cuban Embassy Reception

LD081253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 4 January on the occasion of Liberation Day--the 21st anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

The reception was attended by K.F. Il'yashenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, CPSU Central Committee executives, military leaders, scientific and cultural personalities and representatives of public organizations. Among the guests were heads of the diplomatic missions of foreign states accredited to the USSR.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GUYANESE OPPOSITION PARTY

LD071127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text of greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the People's Progressive Party of Guyana Central Committee on the 30th anniversary of its formation]

[Text] To the People's Progressive Party of Guyana (PPP) Central Committee:

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal congratulations to you and all PPP members in connection with the 30th anniversary of your party's formation.

The creation of the PPP was an important step in the Guyanese people's struggle against colonial domination, for national independence and their country's progressive development.

Through its consistent support for national unity and democratic socioeconomic transformations in Guyana, the PPP has won itself deserved prestige and respect among its country's working people. The PPP together with other fraternal parties is contributing to the struggle for the cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement, for the development and strengthening of international detente, against the arms race and for the security of all peoples.

Soviet communists wish the PPP success in the struggle for the interests of its country's working people, for the unity of all democratic and progressive forces in Guyana and for peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the PPP!

Long live friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Guyana!

Long Live Marxism-Leninism!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee.

SUPREME SOVIETS' CANDIDATE DEPUTIES APPROVED

LD042348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The participants of district pre-election conferences, which are continuing up and down the country, are expressing their support for candidates from the indissoluble bloc of Communists and nonparty people who have been put forward by labor collectives for election to the supreme soviets of the union republics.

The pre-election conference for representatives of the working people from the Cherkizovo Electoral District of the capital was held in an elevated and solemn atmosphere. Those who had gathered were addressed by (Borbunov), a lathe operator from the Moscow Elektrozavod production association named after Kuybyshev and winner of the USSR State Prize. He reported that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding activitist of the Communist Party and Soviet state, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Vera Semenovna Bobrova, female fitter from the (Melz) association, had been put forward as candidates for deputies to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for district. It was stressed at the conference that Comrade Brezhnev enjoys profound respect and love among the Soviet people and all progressive peoples on the earth. His many-sided and fruitful activity is a model of selfless devotion to the interests of the party and people and to the lofty ideals of communism. The conference participants warmly supported the nominations that had been put forward for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Vera Semenovna Bobrova.

At pre-election conferences the representatives of the working people unanimously approved the nomination of the following as deputies to the supreme soviets of the union republics:

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin and team-leader (Aleksey Alekseyevich Koznev), hero of Socialist Labor, for the Industrialnyy Electoral District in the town of Perm;

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov and Nikolay Fedorovich Ushkalov, leader of a team of ship assembly workers from the Admiralteyskiy association, for the Oktyabrskiy Electoral District in the town of Leningrad;

Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko and Ida Nikolayevna Sukhobok, leader of a vegetable cultivation team from the Kommunar Kolkhoz, for the Oktyabrskiy District in Primorskiy Kray;

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and (Ilya Petrovich Chakan), a driver from the No 5 branch of the Kishinevtrans association, for the (Petrikanskiy) Electoral District in the town of Kishinev;

Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyev for the (Raznenskiy) Electoral District in the town of Baku;

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for the Tsentralnyy Electoral District of the town of Barnaul;

Petr Nilovich Demichev for the Kirovskiy District of the town of Yaroslavl;

Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov for the Elektrostalskiy District of Moskovskaya Oblast;

Petr Mironovich Masherov for the Leninskiy Electoral District of the town of Minsk;

Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev for the Zavodskoy District of the town of Saratov;

Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov for the Pakhtasbad Electoral District of Uzbekistan;

Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev for the Miass Electoral District of Chelyabinskaya Oblast;

Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze for the Rukhskiy Electoral District of Georgia;

Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov for the Podolsk Town District of Moskovskaya Oblast;

Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh for the Novolipetsk Electoral District;

Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin for the Zheleznodorozhnyy District of the town of Voronezh;

Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov for the Proletarskiy Electoral District of the town of Rostov;

The participants of district pre-election conferences requested the nominated candidates to agree to stand for election for their electoral districts. Appeals to the voters were adopted at the conferences.

PAPER WRITES ON KOMSOMOL COOPERATION WITH BORDER GUARDS

LD071057 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Lt Col V. Olefir, assistant to the chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate for Komsomol Work and member of the Komsomol Central Committee: "Always on Patrol; The Soldiers in Green Caps Serve Vigilantly on the Borders"]

[Text] Next spring the Soviet people and all progressive mankind will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory over German fascism. The 35th peaceful spring.... The new peace initiatives, advanced in Berlin by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, confirmed once again how dearly our people hold the peace, won at such a high price.

But our tremendous successes and the USSR's growing prestige are evidently not to everyone's liking. This is why the myth about the "Soviet threat" is being fanned so furiously.

Each new anti-Soviet campaign and the growth of the arms race are accompanied by an increase in ideological pressure upon the Soviet Union by so-called ideological subversion. Perhaps to some this term sounds a little abstract and they learn about it from newspaper polemics. But the guys in the green caps, the Soviet Border Guards, encounter this phenomenon face to face. After all there is essentially not a single checkpoint on our border through which our enemies have not attempted to bring anti-Soviet literature and other ideologically harmful material into the Soviet Union. One American newspaper admitted that "the United States has discovered a new intercontinental weapon: the American tourist."

Today the Border Guard has occasion to encounter a dangerous and crafty enemy. The serviceman serves vigilantly in the grim snows of the Arctic and the Pamir Mountains, on remote Pacific islands and other border areas. He is also entrusted with the duty of being the first to meet all the citizens of other states coming to our country via crowded highways, railroads, air and sea. And here unfortunately it must be noted that there are various kinds of guests. Some indeed burn with a desire to become acquainted with our country. They are in the majority. Others.... they do not take secret paths, tie boars' trotters to stilts or engage in exchanges of fire, but hide their hostile actions with an amiable smile.

In order to orientate themselves and act correctly under such conditions the Border Guard must possess many qualities and have a thorough political training.

For Soviet Border Guards Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that "...our doors will always remain closed to publications propagating war, violence, racism, and the misanthropy. And they will also particularly remain closed to emissaries of foreign secret services and the anti-Soviet emigre organizations created by them" constitute an order from the party.

And we are able to say: Our border has become that uncrossable line at which all attempts by the ideological enemy come to an inglorious end.

A group of students once arrived at Sheremetyevo Airport from the United States. And it transpired that each of them was loaded with anti-Soviet literature. For some, their own personal valises were inadequate for the delivery of these "precious loads."

Evidently the age of the scientific and technical revolution has also affected this trade. There are places in the West where people have begun to produce not only valises with false bottoms but also trucks and automobiles with secret compartments built in professionally. One such vehicle was stopped at the Vyborg checkpoint. A "travel enthusiast" had loaded its secret compartment with over 2,000 items of anti-Soviet literature in the languages of the USSR's peoples.

And here I would like to issue a warning: You gentlemen cannot shake Soviet man's moral fibre. Let us suppose that you wish somehow to influence Soviet young people. Strictly speaking, they are there in front of you. The stern fellow in the green cap was a schoolboy or a young worker yesterday and tomorrow he will be a student, construction worker or agricultural machine operator. They also try to "sound" him out. And what happens? The provocateurs receive a fitting reproof. I think a transatlantic guest will recall the meeting with Viktor Rybakov who categorically rejected a vile proposal, backed up by a large sum of money and imported souvenirs.

The border service is the forefront of the ideological struggle. Our lads are well aware of this. Twice a year outstanding young men, nurtured by the Komsomol, travel on Komsomol warrants to replenish the ranks of the border forces. We are aware every hour of the day of the great work performed by Komsomol committees for training and sending young men to service on the border.

And "feedback" also operates here, you know. Some 10 years ago the Komsomol Central Committee approved the initiative entitled "Remaining a Soldier Even When in the Reserve." It coupled border outposts with many young peoples' collectives--construction sites, plants and sovkhozes. These receive a fine replenishment from the border: ideologically tempered and physically mature young men with broad political views and a broad outlook on life. The one essential requirement is that the relay-race of education should not stop there. Former Border Guards can be fine mentors for youths of pre-military age, and can take them under their wing during the period of training for service. This breaths new strength into the patriotic movement, enables the "reserve of strength" obtained by young people in the army to be maintained, and their experience, knowledge and tempering to be directed toward educating the future defenders of the homeland.

"All the Soviet people guard the homeland's borders", which has become a catch phrase, is confirmed by actual deeds every day. A considerable number of border violators have been detained with the participation and active help of residents in border regions. Thousands of Komsomol members, Pioneers and schoolchildren have been awarded the medal "for excellence in protecting the USSR state border" and badges for border valor for active assistance to the Border Guards.

The activity of young people in helping Border Guards increases when in the border rayon, city, oblast, kray and republic, excellent conditions are created for young people's military-patriotic education, and physical, technical and moral training.

And in this work the Komsomol members in the border zone can always count on the concrete assistance and loyal friendship of the border servicemen.

MUSLIM LEADER OUTLINES ORGANIZATION OF RELIGION IN USSR

ID041430 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 4 Jan 80 ID

[Text] The Muslim religion is the second most popular practiced in the Soviet Union. Here Islam and socialism coexist. We bring you now a talk by (Shaykh Yakhya Baysambayev), a prominent Muslim leader:

The Soviet Government has raised my people from a state of poverty and political discrimination, from extinction to modern civilization. Socialism put an end to tribal feuds and halted the degradation of our national culture. As a man and as a Muslim I commend the socialist system that views lasting world peace as the foundation for its own successful development. Islam is the second largest religion among 40 denominations which are practiced within the USSR; the first after Orthodox Christianity. The largest number of mosques are in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Turkmenstan, Azerbaijan, Dagestan, the Kabardin-Balkar Autonomous Republic and the Tatar Autonomous Republic.

Four theological Muslim councils established on a territorial basis supervise the reprinting of ancient Islamic texts. They have their own secondary and higher theological schools. They hold meetings and seminars among imams and distribute special fotwa [judgments] among the mosques, elucidating theological, moral and ethical questions. One of the functions of these councils is to send pilgrims to Mecca and theology students to Islamic universities abroad, as well as to maintain international contacts and to represent their respective Muslim communities.

Basic communities and mosque congregations are self-ruling. The members of the communities elect from among the most esteemed persons a committee of three which deals with all financial, organizational and other questions. To support their places of worship the communities collect donations from the congregation. As incomes of Soviet Muslims grow the mosques collect more money. This fact was noted with satisfaction in issue No 419 of the Islamic world news by (Mohammad Tolfaq Shatta Amini), assistant secretary general of the World Islamic League. He also noted that the income of religious is not taxable in the USSR. The Soviet power, with its program aimed at eliminating backwardness and poverty, helps both the Muslims and atheists of Soviet Central Asia, the Caucasus, Siberia and central Russia first to survive, then to abolish illiteracy and to traverse within a few decades a road which normally requires hundreds of years.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS SOVIET MOVES AGAINST DISSIDENTS

ID071019 Paris LE FIGARO in French 31 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Indictment of Dissidents in USSR"]

[They] Miss Tatyana Velikanova, a member of a Soviet dissident movement, who was arrested by the police at the beginning of November, has been indicted on a charge of "propaganda and agitation." She could be sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and 5 years of "internal exile." Another dissident, Tania Osipova, was questioned about Miss Velikanova's activities at KGB headquarters on Saturday, after her home had been searched. She could be sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for "refusing to give evidence."

It has been learned at the same time that dissident illustrator Boris Mukhameshin has recently been transferred to the Magadan region (East Siberia) where he is to spend 2 years in exile following 5 years of "severe regime" internment in the Perm (Ural) region. Mukhameshin, 37, was accused in the first place of illustrating "Gulag Archipelago."

Sentencing of Dissident

LD041505 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "USSR: Dissident Sentenced"]

[Text] Dissident writer Oles [as published] Berdnik, a member of the Ukrainian group monitoring the Helsinki agreements, has been sentenced to 6 years strict regime camp and 3 years internal exile for "anti-Soviet propaganda" by a court in Kagarlyk (near Kiev).

The Soviet Group for the Defense of Human Rights has just published a statement denouncing "an increase in the climate of terror" and the authorities' intention to bring dissidents in the Ukraine into line. It should be noted that Yuriy Litvin, another Helsinki group member, was recently sentenced to 3 years in a camp and that Vitaliy Kalinichinko, a member of the same group, was arrested on 29 November and that several dissidents have had their homes searched.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS STALIN CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

LD071621 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Gori, 21 December..."]

[Text] Gori, a city of glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, which has raised a number of tried and tested fighters of Lenin's party, marked the centenary of I. V. Stalin's birth on 21 December.

It was crowded at the little house where he was born, in the square where I. V. Stalin's house, which is now a state museum, is located, at the eternal flame which burns in front of Gori Museum of Combat Glory, on Tsereteli Street, at the house where Kamo (A. Ter-Petrosyana) spent his years of childhood and youth, in the village of Tkviavi, Goriyskiy Rayon, at Lado Ketskhoveli's house which is now a museum and in other places associated with the names of heroes of the revolution, of socialist building and of the Great Patriotic War.

Frontrunners from the city and the rayon cordially met representatives of working people from the republic's rayons and familiarized them with their achievements and with the best enterprises and farms and historical and revolutionary sites.

Among those who came to Gori were veterans of the Great Patriotic War and a group of Malaya Zemlya servicemen.

The bastions of the ancient Gori fortress became an amphitheater for thousands of people who gathered for a major concert by professional and amateur collectives from the republic, who performed on an open stage near the victory memorial. Children's brass bands took part in a competition for the best performance of revolutionary marches and songs, and in the palace of sport there was the republic's Georgian-style wrestling championship.

The halls of the Pedagogic Institute, the Pioneers' palace and city movie theaters drew large audiences for lecturers and also for performances by collectives of students' and children's amateur artistic groups. Actors from the Tbilisi Sh. Rustaveli State Academic Theater put on their show "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" for the people of Gori and their guests. Meetings between guests and the working people of the rayon also took place in Ateni, Uplistsikhe, Variani and other villages and in places associated with the life and activity of our notable compatriots Ya. Gogebashvili, N. Lomouri, T. Tazikashvili, A. Eristavi-Khoshtariya....

Comrades E. A. Shevardnadze, P. G. Gilashvili, G. N. Yenukidze, A. N. Inauri, G. V. Kolbin, Z. A. Pataridze, D. I. Patiashvili, O. Ye. Cherkeziya, N. A. Chitanava, T. I. Mosashvili and Zh. K. Shartava were in Gori on 21 December. They laid a wreath at the I. V. Stalin monument, visited the Gori Museum of Combat Glory, where they also laid a wreath at the eternal flame in memory of the 4,000 people of Gori who did not return from the fronts in the Great Patriotic War, familiarized themselves with the new exhibition in I. V. Stalin's house, which is now a state museum, visited the house where Kamo lived and Tkviavi Lado Ketskhoveli's house which is now a museum and inspected the victory memorial in Gori.

Cordially welcoming the republic's leaders, the working people told them of how the glorious traditions of Gori and Goriyskiy Rayon are being augmented and of the successes achieved there in socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan and for a worthy greeting for the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE PRAISES 'SOVIET UNION' MAGAZINE

LD071156 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 7, TASS--"It is for half a century now that the SOVIET UNION magazine has been carrying to millions of readers the truth about the land of the soviets--the homeland of Leninism and the Great October Socialist Revolution, has been telling in many languages of the world about the Soviet peoples' great accomplishments." This is stated in the message of greetings addressed by Leonid Brezhnev to the magazine on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

"The SOVIET UNION magazine is a panorama open to all of the life of the first country of real socialism, its glorious past, dynamic present and inspiring future. Noted statesmen and public figures, merited workers, scientists, writers, and journalists express on its pages their viewpoints on a broadest range of domestic and international issues, express their views on topical issues of the present," the message of greetings stresses.

"Over 50 years of its fruitful work, the SOVIET UNION magazine has won the high prestige of a publication actively contributing to the noble cause of strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding among nations. There is now no issue more burning than whether mankind will advance on the road of deepening detente, strengthening mutual international trust and cooperation, or suspicions and fears as well as unbridled arms race accompanying them will start flaring up afresh.

The mass information media can and must carry the truth that the future of the peoples is inseparably linked with lasting reliable peace, with the firm establishment of the ideals of equality, social progress and freedom. It is the high duty of present-day journalism and its responsibility to serve this truth, Leonid Brezhnev points out.

May the 1980s, into which our planet has entered, bring peoples lasting peace and well-being, the message of greetings says. The SOVIET UNION magazine has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

BREZHNEV, OTHER LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF USSR PEOPLE'S ARTISTE

LD071529 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 December 1979 publishes on page 3 a 500-word obituary of Yuriy Vladimirovich Tolubeyev, which begins as follows:

"Soviet art has suffered a grave loss. Yuriy Vladimirovich Tolubeyev, an eminent figure of the Soviet theater and cinema, hero of socialist labor, people's artiste of the USSR, and winner of a Lenin Prize and USSR and RSFSR state prizes, has died in his 74th year." The following are among the obituary's signatories:

L. I. Brezhnev, A. P. Kirilenko, A. N. Kosygin, G. V. Romanov, M. A. Suslov, K. U. Chernenko, P. N. Demichev, M. S. Solomentsev, I. V. Kapitonov, M. V. Zimyanin, T. Ya. Kiselev.

OBITUARY OF FIRST DEPUTY INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER PAPUTIN

LD071415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Excerpts] Internal service Lt Gen Viktor Semenovich Paputin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs, died 28 December in his 54th year. V. S. Paputin was born into a workers' family in the village of Zinovkino in Moskovskaya Oblast 20 February 1926. While working in the post of USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs, he devoted all his rich experience and great organizing capabilities to the cause of strengthening law and order.

[Signed] M. S. Solomentsev, I. V. Kapitonov, M. A. Yasnov, N. A. Shchelokov, V. I. Knotop, N. I. Savinkin, R. A. Rudenko, L. N. Smirnov, V. I. Terebilov, S. K. Tsvigun, I. T. Bogatyrev, P. A. Oleynik, N. A. Rozhkov, Yu. M. Churbanov, B. T. Shumilin, V. S. Svistunov, B. V. Kravtsov, V. M. Blinov, A. K. Orlov.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SIGN OBITUARY FOR SOVIET MUSICIAN

LD050446 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 4, TASS--Aleksander Sveshnikov, prominent worker in Soviet music art, died. He was 89. The obituary, signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, prominent workers in culture and art, points out that Sveshnikov devoted all his life, creative energy to Soviet art, pursuit of national character, high ideological content of music, to the triumph of the principles of socialist realism. His versatile talent of musician and organiser particularly vividly revealed itself in such a democratic kind of music art as choir singing. He directed the USSR Academic Russian Choir for almost 40 years. Aleksander Sveshnikov was a talented teacher who educated several generations of well-known Soviet musicians. He initiated the creation during the war of the Moscow choir school, headed the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatory for more than 25 years.

REPUBLIC CP PLENUMS DISCUSS CPSU NOVEMBER PLENUM

Armenian CP Plenum

ID080955 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 1 ID

[Unattributed "Information Report on Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A scheduled plenum of the Armenian CP Central Committee took place 12 December 1979.

The plenum discussed the question "Of the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Speech at it by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report was delivered by Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The plenum heard reports by Comrade G. S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR Gosplan, "On the State Plan for the Armenian SSR's Economic and Social Development Plan in 1980" and by Comrade Dzh. A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR minister of finance, "On the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1980 and the Implementation of the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1978."

The following participated in the debate on the report: Comrade N. P. Stepanyan, second secretary of Yerevan Gorkom; Comrade R. A. Arzumanyan, first secretary of Leninakan Gorkom; Comrade S. R. Safaryan, Armenian SSR minister of trade; Comrade G. S. Davtyan, academician of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and directors of the Institute of Agrochemical Problems and Hydroponics; Comrade Khlgatyan, worker at the Armelektromash production association; Comrade M. G. Gevorkyan, chief of the Armovodstroy main administration, and Comrade P. M. Khachatryan, first secretary of Talinskiy Raykom.

The plenum also heard the question "Of the State of and Steps To Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and the Organization of the Reception of Citizens at the Republic's Party, Soviet and Other Organizations in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress."

The report was delivered by Comrade G. M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: Comrade M. S. Grigoryan, first secretary of Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raykom; Comrade G. A. Martirosyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR People's Control Committee; Comrade P. K. Kuyumdzhyan, worker at a Razdan enterprise; Comrade V. F. Arutyunyan, secretary of the Armenian Trade Unions Council; Comrade E. S. Gabriyelyan, Armenian SSR minister of health; Comrade Ye. G. Patalov, Armenian SSR minister of internal affairs, and Comrade P. M. Mkrtchyan, editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade V. I. Lobusov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department. The closing speech was delivered by Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee. The Central Committee plenum confirmed Comrade R. L. Stepanyan as chief of an Armenian CP Central Committee department. With this the plenum concluded its work.

Kirgiz CP Plenum

ID071543 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 1 ID

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 12 December.

A report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From Its Decisions and the Plenum Speech Delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," was delivered by Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The speakers in the debate were Comrades Begaliyev, deputy chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic gosplan; A. Toktonaliyev, Kirgiz SSR minister of finance; T. Kh. Koshoyev, first secretary of the Oshkskiy Party Obkom; A. Savitakhunov, first secretary of the Narynskiy Party Obkom; K. M. Moldobayev, first secretary of the Frunze Party Gorkom; K. Abdrayev, chairman of the Issyk-Kulskiy Oblispolkom; N. F. Petenev, director of the Frunze agricultural machine-building plant; Ya. Ya. Vaker, chairman of Kantskiy Rayon's Trud Kolkhoz; K. Satarov, Kirgiz SSR minister of light industry; A. I. Vasilchenko, first secretary of the Chuyskiy Party Raykom; Z. Nurmatova, first secretary of the Dzhalal-Abad Party Gorkom; M. Imanaliyev, president of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences; and M. M. Kononova, an assembler at the Frunze footwear production association.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on this question and basically approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Kirgiz SSR and the draft Kirgiz SSR state budget for 1980. The Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers was recommended to submit these drafts for examination by the next session of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet.

The plenum also discussed the question "On the Progress of the Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on the Work of Kirgiz Party Organizations on Party Admissions and the Education of the CPSU Candidate Members."

A report on this question was delivered by Comrade K. Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. The participants in the debate on the report were Comrades Yu. P. Belyak, second secretary of the Issyk-Kulskiy Party Obkom; E. Ormonov, first secretary of the Toktogulskiy Party Raykom; V. S. Starikov, computer plant party committee secretary; A. Mayrkaliyev, first secretary of the Alamedinskiy Party Raykom; and G. P. Blokhin, first secretary of Frunze city's Leninskiy Party Raykom.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum promoted Comrade V. K. Dolmatov from candidate to full member of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The plenum approved Comrade V. K. Dolmatov as chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

The plenum approved Comrade N. Isanov as chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Economy Department.

In connection with his transfer to other work the plenum released Comrade I. P. Kondrashov from his duties as chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Economy Department.

With this the Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

Lithuanian CP Plenum

ID071545 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 1 ID

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 14th Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum took place 12 December 1979.

The plenum heard and discussed the report by P. Grishkyavichus, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Arising From the Speech at the Plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

Reports on the state plan of economic and social development and the state budget of the Lithuanian SSR for 1980 were delivered by A. Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, and R. Sikorskis, Lithuanian SSR minister of finance.

Also discussed was the question "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Further Increasing the Production of Consumer Goods." The report was delivered by A. Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate: V. Sakalauskas, first secretary of Vilnyus Gorkom; Acad K. Meshkauskas, chief scientific secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium; V. Povilauskas, first secretary of Kedaynskiy Raykom; S. Dukskas, minister of food industry; V. Karnaushenko, team leader at the Vilnyus plastic goods plant; A. Baltushis, chairman of the republic's Litmezhkolkhozstroy association; I. Ramanauskas, minister of light industry; P. Vishinskas, chairman of the Aushra Kolkhoz in Shakyayskiy Rayon; P. Mitshunas, minister of trade; R. Rimaytis, first secretary of Panevezhis Gorkom; I. Razumas, chairman of Kaunas Gorispolkom; G. Simenenko, minister of local industry; I. Pranyavichyus, secretary of Kaunas Radio Plant Party Committee, and V. Kastanauskas, chief of the Vilnyus Department of the Baltic Railroad.

The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

Participating in the plenum's work were CPSU Central Committee executives O. Golubyeva and V. Manzhulin.

Estonian CP Plenum

ID071721 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[ETA "Information Report on Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Estonian CP Central Committee 16th Plenum was held 18 December.

The report "On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum Decisions and the Speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Plenum" was delivered by K. Lebedev, second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

Then the following reports were heard: On the Estonian SSR state economic and social development plan for 1980 by G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan; on the Estonian SSR state budget for 1980 and the implementation of the republic's state budget for 1978 by E. Myandmaa, Estonian SSR minister of finance.

The following spoke in the debate: N. Yuganson, first secretary of Tallinn Gorkom; Kh. Myannik, Estonian SSR minister of agriculture; Ye. Filatov, first secretary of Kohtla-Yarve Gorkom; Yu. Suurkhans, first secretary of Kingiseppskiy Raykom; S. Gladishev, chief of the Estonian Department of the Baltic Railroad; Kh. Mayde, general director of the Estrybprom fish industry production association, and P. Palu, Estonian SSR minister of construction.

The Estonian CP Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

The plenum approved the following as chiefs of Estonian CP Central Committee Departments: I. Kallas for the Agriculture Department; L. Ananich for the Construction and Municipal Services Department.

With this the Estonian CP Central Committee plenum ended.

Turkmenistan CP Plenum

ID071511 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 20th Turkmenistan CP Central Committee plenum was held 11 December. A report on the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the plenum speech delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was delivered by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee.

The speakers in the debate on the report were B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauzskiy Party Obkom; V. Ye. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan; R. Khudayberdyyev, first secretary of the Chardzhouskiy Party Obkom; Kh. Sukhanov, Turkmen SSR minister of finance; A. A. Durdyyev, first secretary of the Ashkhabad Party Gorkom; E. Ovezova, weaver at the F. E. Dzerzhinskiy cotton combine in Ashkhabad; N. V. Makarkin, chairman of the Turkmen SSR People's Control Committee; P. I. Babenko, second secretary of the Maryyskiy Party Obkom; A. G. Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences; Ye. T. Mitrin, first secretary of the Krasnovodskiy Party Obkom; B. Khaydarov, secretary of the Ashkhabadskiy Party Obkom; R. Ya. Maksudov, chief of the Ashkhabad section of the Central Asian Railroad; K. Mollayev, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Party Raykom; Ye. G. Rubalov, Turkmen SSR minister of trade; M. Kurbanov, leader of a team of drilling workers at the Shatlykgazdobycha production association; and S. Babayev, Turkmen SSR minister of procurements.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

In connection with his transfer to other work the plenum released N. Bayramsakhatov from his duties as chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

A. Begdzhanov was approved as chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

Moldavian CP Plenum

ID071513 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 1 ID

[Unattributed "Information Report on Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Kishinev 12 December. Party gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and ministry and department leaders not belonging to the Central Committee were invited.

A report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," was delivered by Comrade I. I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

The plenum also heard reports by Comrade I. G. Ustiyan, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, and Comrade I. A. Savvin, Moldavian SSR minister of finance, on the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Moldavian SSR and the draft republic state budget for 1980.

The speakers in the debate on the reports were Comrades V. K. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinev Party Gorkom; V. S. Melnik, first secretary of the Novoanenskiy Party Raykom; P. V. Voronin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR People's Control Committee; N. N. Shelar, first secretary of the Bendery Party Gorkom; V. A. Ryabich, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhozes Council; D. V. Kretsul, team leader at the Tiraspol construction trust's No 8 construction administration; V. M. Russu, first secretary of the Drokiyevskiy Party Raykom; N. S. Deynega, chief of the Moldavian Railroad; P. S. Kozhukhar, first secretary of the Rezinskiy Party Raykom; A. V. Nechayenko, Moldavian SSR minister of local industry; V. K. Yarutin, Moldavian SSR minister of rural construction; and M. I. Cholak, Moldavian SSR minister of trade.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the questions under discussion.

The plenum completed its work.

Tadzhistan CP Plenum

ID071515 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 1 ID

[Unattributed "Information Report on Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 17th Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum was held 13 December.

Party obkom, gorkom and raykom first secretaries; oblispolkom, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairman; republic ministry and department leaders not belonging to the Central Committee; creative union leaders; executives in the apparatus of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Tadzhik SSR Gosplan and People's Control Committee, the Tadzhik Trade Unions Council and the Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee; republic trade union council chairman; secretaries of republic ministry and department party organizations and pressmen were invited to participate in the plenum's work.

A report "On the Tasks of Party, Soviet and Economic Organs and Trade Union and Komsomol Organizations To Implement the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Provisions and Conclusions Spelled Out in the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," was delivered by D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

The speakers in the debate were K. M. Makhkamov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan; D. L. Lafizov, republic minister of finance; R. Khodzhiyev, first secretary of the Leninabadskiy Party Obkom; G. Pallayev, first secretary of the Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Party Obkom; A. Babayev, first secretary of the Gorno-Badakhshanskiy Party Obkom; I. V. Shevchenko, republic minister of the construction materials industry; M. Shoyev, first secretary of the Rayzabadskiy Party Raykom; I. I. Kurbanov, republic minister of the food industry; Hero of Socialist Labor and USSR State Prize Winner T. Imomaliyev, leader of a team of tunneling workers from the Karakumy geological prospecting expedition; K. M. Nazirov, chairman of the Dushanbe Gorispolkom; and A. T. Kasymov, republic minister for the provision of consumer services for the population.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum basically approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Tadzhik SSR and the draft republic state budget for 1980.

V. I. Ivanov, CPSU Central Committee executive, participated in the plenum's work.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES POWER INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

LD071007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by P. Falaleyev, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification: "Energy for Creation"]

[Text] Consistently implementing Lenin's ideas for electrification, the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, have achieved tremendous successes in communist building. The State Committee for the Electrification of Russia [GOELRO] plan elaborated under V. I. Lenin's leadership and adopted on 22 December 1920 was the first unified long-term state national economic plan in world practice. That day has become the Soviet energy industry workers' holiday.

The country's economic growth largely depends on energy, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum.

Energy industry workers are greeting their professional holiday in an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm engendered by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth." This year the volume of electricity generated will reach 1,245 billion kilowatt-hours. By the end of the year the total capacity of the country's power stations will be almost 260 million kilowatts.

The structure of the fuel and energy balance is improving, nuclear power engineering is being intensively developed in the country, the capacities of GRES's are being built up on the basis of cheap coals, and the comprehensive development of hydroelectric resources is continuing. The Kursk and Chernobyl AES's each have two power units of 1 million kilowatts each in operation and the third power unit has been commissioned at the Leningrad AES. There are reactors of the uranium-graphite channel type [kanalnogo uran-grafitnogo tipa] here.

At the Novovoronezhskaya AES, start-up and installation work is underway on the first, 1 million-kilowatt, unit--the first in a future series of over-1000 reactors on which, in the long term, turbine units with a unit capacity of 1 million kilowatts will be installed. The Smolensk, South Ukrainian, Rovno and other AES's are being installed. Existing nuclear power stations are already releasing over 17 million tons of ideal fuel a year for other purposes.

The role of the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk basins in the development of thermal energy is increasing considerably. Two power stations with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts each are being constructed in Ekibastuz. To transport electricity from the stations to the center, work has been begun on the installation of a 1,500-kilovolt DC electric powerline. At the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev criticized power industry workers for the lag in constructing unique TETs in the east of the country. Our duty is to do everything necessary for the accelerated development of the Ekibastuz, Kansk-Achinsk, and Kuznetsk fuel and energy complexes. Power industry workers are making every effort honorably to fulfill the party and government target.

This year power industry construction workers have commissioned a number of large-scale projects ahead of schedule. Thus, at the Volgodonsk TETs, designed to service the "Atommash," the second energy unit with a capacity of 110,000 kilowatts has been commissioned a full quarter ahead of schedule--and that despite delays in equipment deliveries. [paragraph continues]

The Ust-Ilimsk TETs for the timber industry complex--an important collective construction site of the CEMA countries--was commissioned a full quarter ahead of schedule. In November the Iriklinskiy GRES began operation on schedule.

The commissioning of the Nurek GES--an important element of the south Tadzhik territorial-industrial complex--to its planned capacity 15 months ahead of schedule was a great victory. This success was the result of the effective "workers' baton" born in Nurek and now widely disseminated at many of the country's construction sites. The commissioning of the world's two largest units at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES was a notable event.

The construction of new powerlines which must be laid under harsh tayga conditions through mountains and swampy marshes is developing into a task of special importance for the transportation of electricity from Siberian and Kazakhstan power stations. This year the Kursk-Bryansk line was commissioned, as was--with a rating of "excellent"--the first 310-km sector of the Chernobyl AES-West Ukrainian substation line whose completion is planned for 1989. Power from the Khmelnitskaya AES will also travel along it in the future. As well as meeting Soviet energy needs, it is designed for parallel work between the USSR unified energy grid and the CEMA countries' joint energy grid.

Since the beginning of the year, above-plan output worth R140 million has been sold in this sector. However, not all opportunities are being used; new capacities are not being fully commissioned and the bulk of commissioning falls at the end of the year. With a view to improving power industry construction, a switch is being made to unified series projects. The construction of AES's and large-scale GRES's and high-capacity powerlines will move into flow production.

Special significance for the sector attaches to getting through the fall and winter maximum load successfully. This summer, taking into account the lessons of last winter, power industry workers did a large amount of work in preparing energy facilities. They carried out capital repairs on units with capacities totaling almost 50 million kilowatts. The united power grids of the northwest, North Caucasus, Transcaucasus and the energy enterprises of Estonia, Latvia, Moldavia and Tadzhikistan were the most prepared in approaching the fall and winter peak. The collectives of the Kostroma, Central Urals, Troitsk, Konakovo, Zaporozhye and Dzhambul GRES's and the No 23 TETs of the Moscow regional administration of power system management and the operators and builders of the Kola AES are among the best.

Power industry workers are taking steps to create fuel stocks. However, these targets have not been fulfilled because of the unsatisfactory supply of coal and gas.

Since the start of the 5-year plan power industry workers have saved 23 million tons of ideal fuel. They have succeeded in achieving this thanks to the creative use of existing equipment and the insuring of its reliable operation under an optimal regime. Every million tons of fuel saved enables all the country's power stations to work for almost 24 hours on the resources saved.

The sector's main task is to insure reliable and uninterrupted supplies of electricity and heat for the national economy. The Kostromaenergo collective, which has again won the Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Central Committee of the Power and Electrical Engineering Industry Workers Trade Union, is resolving this task excellently. In just 9 months, savings of R600,000 and over 9,000 tons of saved ideal fuel have been credited to personal efficiency accounts.

The party teaches us to pose and resolve with Leninist boldness and principledness the urgent problems of our development. Power industry workers are fully determined to greet the Lenin jubilee with new successes in labor and to turn the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan into a year of shock Leninist work.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES

ID040923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 2 ID

[Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Yefimov article under the rubric "Keeping Strict Account of Fuel and Energy": "The Psychology of Thrift"]

[Text] Fuel is needed everywhere. But it is not handled thriftily everywhere. Until recent years that was the case at the oil depots of the oil marketing system's Lvov commodity transport administration. At the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plan people's attitude to engine "food" began to change sharply. How could reserves for saving gasoline and lubricating materials be utilized? This was no simple matter since the administration's clientele consists of 5,000 consumers located in several oblasts of the Ukraine.

Two methods were chosen--strengthening the material and technical base for fuel storage and improving the utilization of secondary resources. In order to reduce losses during gasoline storage, the tanks were fitted with baffles. Installations were brought into service for draining off petroleum products from the bottom of railroad tanks. A new packaging warehouse made it possible to centralize the packing of petroleum products in small quantities. Flexible control of pipeline equipment and auxiliary fittings was introduced. And the result of this work is that losses of petroleum products in the Lvov administration are now half the permissible level. Individual drops are saved, and tanks with a total capacity of 650 tons are needed for the drops collected in a year.

Another reserve for savings is the collection and reprocessing of used oils. The consumer enterprises yield up to 15,000 tons of such materials per year, which is 13 percent of their total consumption. And this is only the beginning, since as yet only one-third of the enterprises serviced have joined in the struggle for savings.

Thanks to our party's consistent policy, the country has significantly extended fuel and energy production. In 1978 output reached 1.79 billion tons of standard fuel. This is nearly twice the 1965 level. The energy input into the national income produced by the country has fallen substantially over the same period. Without that fall, the creation of the same volume of national income would give rise to the need to extract about 300 million tons of extra fuel and to spend more than R68 billion. The source of this expenditure is the same national income from which resources are drawn for improving the people's living standard. So work to insure the efficient utilization of fuel and energy resources not only results in an economic gain, but also opens up new potential for further improving Soviet people's well-being.

All the same, there is not enough fuel and energy. That is why, on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative, the CPSU Central Committee has outlined new measures for developing the country's fuel and energy base. At the same time, greater attention must be devoted to saving all types of fuel and energy and bringing secondary fuel and energy resources into economic circulation.

The fundamental issue in saving is to reduce the energy intensiveness of production. The energy intensiveness indicator is worthy of special attention from those who take part in economic building. [paragraph continues]

They may say that energy intensiveness is after all only one of many elements making up the overall indicator of materials intensiveness. But this is a narrow approach. In our opinion the energy intensiveness indicator is of a general economic nature and should be calculated at all enterprises without exception and at all levels of the national economy. This indicator must become a very important criterion of the efficiency of new machinery or technology. It is by no means a matter of indifference to us whether new machinery will be a source of fuel and energy savings or whether it will squander fuel, and with it the people's money.

The radical resolution of the problem of saving fuel and energy resources is a matter which requires a broad planning outlook. The program for scientific and technical progress in the next 20 years which is now being elaborated must become an important instrument in shaping an energy policy based on utilizing the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. This program must include a special section providing for energy saving directions in machinery, technology, distribution, circulation and consumption. A system for evaluating the entire program of scientific and technical progress from an energy viewpoint must also be elaborated. A particular innovation should only enter the program on condition that it accords with energy intensiveness norms.

The long-term planning of overall and individual energy intensiveness both by sector and by product is important. Indicators for the economical running of a truck, tractor or railroad locomotive must be laid down in the plan. And it is expedient to establish these indicators in the main directions of national economic development for 10 years and to specify them in detail for each year of the 5-year plans.

The need to intensify the effect of economic levers--prices, credit, autonomous financing, wages, bonuses--on saving fuel and energy has become urgent. The role of competition must also be stepped up. Indicators for the energy intensiveness of production must become important in summing up the results of the all-union public review of the rational utilization of raw material, materials and fuel and energy resources.

The economic significance of the energy intensiveness indicator will increase considerably if in calculating the efficiency of savings of material resources (metal, timber and chemical and construction materials) we attach paramount importance to savings of fuel and energy resources needed for the production of the materials saved. A reduction in materials intensiveness and therefore in the resources intensiveness of production leads to a fall in direct and indirect energy expenditure. For instance, a reduction in the metal intensiveness of a product also reduces the expenditure of coke, gas and electricity in the national economy.

A major means of insuring the supply of energy requirements is to reduce losses of fuel and energy. These losses are still very great in the transportation of coal, oil and gas. The task is to observe more strictly the rules for their storage and transportation and to regulate the norms for natural wastage [ubyl] and permissible losses. It has been calculated that the introduction of stricter norms for heat losses will make it possible to reduce fuel expenditure in the national economy by several million tons per year.

An important way of saving fuel and energy can be seen in reducing the resources intensiveness of production. The Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Organization of Material and Technical Supply Department for Problems in the Rational Utilization of Material Resources in the National Economy has adopted a targeted program approach to saving resources. Proposals for the statewide program for the efficient utilization of material resources which have been elaborated jointly with sectorial institutes place the emphasis on measures which do not require significant investments, could be implemented out of resources for the modernization of existing enterprises and could give rise to considerable savings in the short term. [paragraph continues]

This applies above all to the secondary utilization of heat and materials. Take, for instance, thermal energy savings. A significant proportion of such savings can be obtained by means of increasing the level of utilization of heat from flue gases and other heat carriers. To this end it is necessary to equip furnaces with recovery units and to make wider use of heat exchangers and other equipment which makes it possible to use low-potential heat.

In essence every sector has reserves of fuel and energy resources. In determining its technical policy every ministry must proceed on the basis of the need to utilize these resources carefully. In this connection it is important to continue the course of increasing the proportion of large tonnage units, making maximum use of energy technology projects, introducing small scale [malooperatsionnyye] comprehensive technologies and energy installations which make economical use of cheap forms of fuel (diesel engines, gas turbines and so forth) and making wider use of secondary resources.

A significant fuel saving in electricity generation is insured by the replacement of uneconomical, physically worn out equipment with new, more powerful power units.

A diesel-engined truck means a reduction in fuel expenditure of 15-20 percent. Diesel fuel is considerably cheaper than gasoline, and its combustion products are less toxic. At present not enough diesel-engined trucks are being produced. The question of expanding production of these economical trucks has become urgent.

In the sphere of construction materials production, the introduction of energy-saving technologies is promising. For instance, the dry method of cement production uses 30 percent less fuel than the wet method. But as yet the new technology is not being introduced sufficiently widely.

By virtue of the objectively determined transition to the utilization of less rich sources of useful minerals, the scale of rock processing is increasing sharply. These are very energy intensive operations. Scientists have proposed radically new methods for the grinding, crushing and enrichment of useful minerals. The replacement of electromechanical methods by electrophysical methods promises a reduction in electricity expenditure of 2 to 4 times and more.

Science is opening up wide prospects for saving fuel and energy. But good results can also be achieved by regulating the practice of fuel consumption itself. It has been observed that the standard of labor and an attitude of thrift provide savings as great as all that can be obtained from scientific and technical progress. The remarkable force of this factor was demonstrated quite convincingly by an experiment carried out this year by the newspaper VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA. The editorial board asked readers to keep an eye on the use of electricity in their apartments. The rules of the experiment were simple: If you go out of the room, you switch the light off, you do not put the television on if you are not watching it, and so forth. The results surpassed all expectations--in one experimental evening the "Mosenergo" electricity workers noted an electricity expenditure several hundred thousand kilowatt hours lower than on any other evening.

Man is the master. This is not a metaphor, but an economic reality. But the master will not tolerate extravagance. Concern for saving fuel and energy is really a matter for the whole people.

TIKHONOV ADDRESSES RAILWAYS MINISTRY COLLEGIUM SESSION

ID070929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Transport's Main Tasks"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Ministry of Railways collegium took place on 25 December with the participation of chiefs of railroads and a number of branch lines. It discussed tasks to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, the instructions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's plenum speech, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" and the resolutions of the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. It examined measures on providing railroad transport for the 1980 shipments plan. The report was delivered by Minister of Railways I. G. Pavlovskiy.

The collegium session was addressed by N. A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The collegium outlined a complex of measures aimed at making immediate maximum use of reserves and possibilities for improving the work of railroad transport. Confidence was expressed that the railroad workers will start shipments in the final year of the 5-year plan at a brisk tempo and will mark V. I. Lenin's 110th birthday with the successful fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges.

The following participated in the collegium's work: M. A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V. I. Davydov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department; V. Ye. Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, executives at the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, the People's Control Committee and a number of ministries and departments and leaders of the Railroad Transport Workers Union Central Committee.

N. A. VOZNESENSKIY WORKS ON ECONOMICS PUBLISHED

ID080907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Collection of Works"]

[Text] A collection of selected works by Academician N. A. Voznesenskiy, eminent figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state and economics scholar, has been published.

The book's materials, written over the period 1931-1947, are devoted to specific questions of economics and national economic planning and also to elaborating important theoretical problems of the political economy of socialism.

The collection is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUCCESSES, FAILURES

ID071550 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 7, TASS--TASS commentator Petr Lidin writes:

Already the first days of the new year have brought news of the successes scored by the Soviet land's production collectives. The first stage of the electric steel smelting complex to put out annually up to one million tons of metal has been brought to its design capacity at the metallurgical works in Donetsk (Ukraine). New facilities for the output of oil have been commissioned at the Nizhnevartovsk oilfield of the Tyumen region. Now it produces a third of the USSR's oil output. A mine estimated to produce 4.3 million tons of ore and a concentration work shop to produce 1.5 million tons of concentrate a year have been put into operation at the Kursk iron ore deposit (central Russia).

Such are some of the first most interesting records. We are expecting fresh ones because Soviet economy is successfully making progress notwithstanding the difficulties of the past year of 1979.

Although the targets of the four years of the five-year plan period have been fulfilled not by all indicators and not in full volume, the Soviet people's achievements in economic construction are great. The USSR is confidently in the lead in the world as regards steel and cast iron output, in the production of oil, a number of other raw materials, cement, and mineral fertilizers, manufacture of tractors, some textiles, footwear and other products. Over the four years of the five year plan period oil output in the USSR grew by 94 million tons; natural gas output--40 percent, electricity output--20 percent. Over that time Soviet people received apartment houses with a total floor area of 423.3 million square meters. These are impressive figures!

Last year was extremely unfavorable as regards grain production. But still Soviet farmers harvested a total of 179 million tons of grain. The Soviet Central Asian republics harvested last year a bumper crop of cotton--more than 9.1 million tons.

Not all the tasks of economic development of the four years of the five-year plan period have been resolved as we would wish. And we have seriously and profoundly analyzed the causes of falling short of targets, revealed their roots and outlined ways for eliminating what prevents us from advancing at the rates set. This work was done at the November plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee last year. The decisions of the plenum are based on Leonid Brezhnev's speech containing an exhaustive analysis of Soviet economic development and specific recommendations for the future.

On the basis of the decisions of the plenum, the Soviet parliament approved the plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1980, the plan, which we have started implementing since the very first days of the new year. This is also seen from the reports reaching now from all parts of the country. Some of them we have cited above in our commentary.

The new year has been marked with a good businesslike start.

GOSPLAN FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON 1980 TASKS

ID071013 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 January 1980 front-pages, under the headline "USSR Working on Construction Projects," a 1,500-word PRAVDA correspondent V. Sevastyanov interview with V. Ya. Isayev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Isayev outlines various sectors' economic tasks for 1980, listing the targets for various types of output and construction projects scheduled for commissioning in the coming year. He stresses the importance of construction workers drawing "serious conclusions" from criticism of their work voiced at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and calls on them to "pave the way for work under new conditions."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-8 JANUARY

ID070404/LD090814 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 3-8 January times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

3 January

Machine operators of Saratovskaya Oblast have already returned 11,000 tractors to farms and nearly half of the combine harvesters have been overhauled. All soil cultivation and sowing machines have been overhauled. (0700 GMT)

4 January

Yet another type of spring wheat of local selection will be sown this year by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kurganskaya Oblast. The new wheat has been named Vera. It has been recognized as promising by agricultural specialists and has been recommended for production. The type has been obtained by crossing winter and spring plants and is noted for high harvest yield. Trans-Ural selectors have recently delivered several new high-yield types of local wheat for state tests. (0204 GMT)

5 January

Kurskaya Oblast grain farmers have on the whole completed the preparation of seeds for grain crops. More than 90 percent of the seeds have been brought up to first and second class standard. This year the spring crop area will be occupied only by regionally tested varieties of cereals. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kurskaya Oblast intend to increase the gross collection of grain to 3 million tons. (0200 GMT)

Ten oblasts of Kazakhstan have already completed the cleaning and checking of seed for spring. The farms have laid in 3 million tons of high-grade wheat and barley seed. (1400 GMT)

7 January

In Omskaya Oblast, snow retention has been carried out on 500,000 hectares, which is one-quarter of the area to be sown to spring wheat. (0700 GMT)

8 January

In Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast the field workers have completed clearing of all grain crop seeds. Over 90 percent of the seeds are first or second class, and only strong varieties of wheat have been prepared for sowing. (0800 GMT)